

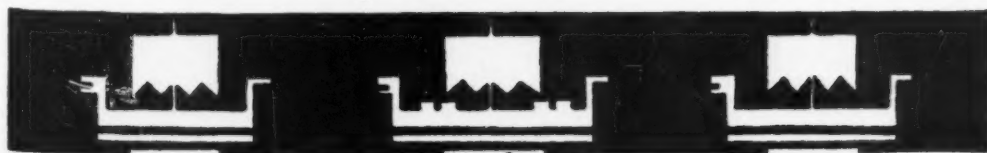
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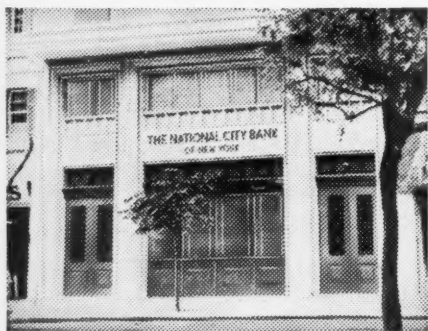
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The American-Scandinavian Review

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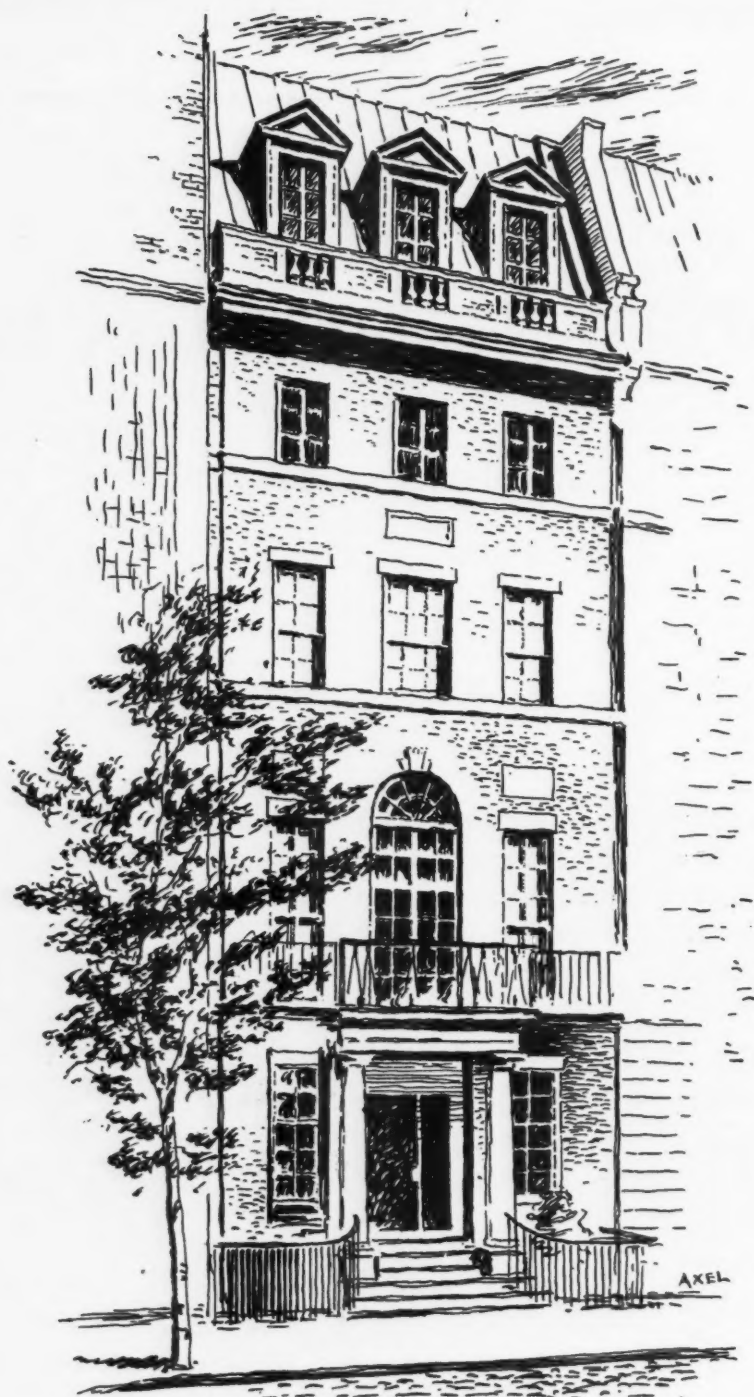
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NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
OF THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN FOUNDATION

THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW

VOL. XL

MARCH, 1952

NUMBER 1

The Future of the Foundation

BY LITHGOW OSBORNE

President of The American-Scandinavian Foundation

THESE ARE NOT TIMES in which one can attempt to probe the future with assurance. Like so much else, the future of The American-Scandinavian Foundation will be determined to a considerable extent in the Kremlin. Granted a period of peace, however, I believe that our outlook for useful service and constructive work was never so full of promise.

The most spectacular and, I think, also the most important single factor contributing to that bright outlook is the approaching completion of our splendid headquarters building.

The little house on 64th Street was nothing with which to impress distinguished visitors from Scandinavia or potential friends (or to inspire those who worked in it) with the importance of our program. I believe the decision of the Trustees to seek really suitable and representative quarters has already begun to pay off.

I sense a greatly stimulated interest on the part of the staff. I sense a greatly stimulated interest on the part of the Trustees and of our other friends and supporters. We have today a building in which we can be proud to receive anyone, however distinguished, Scandinavian or American—one which is a beautiful and impressive demonstration of the Foundation's ideals and which can—and will—be used to help realize those ideals.

Our Library of Scandinavian books and books relating to Scandinavia is at last properly housed and is being rearranged. The spa-

cious Norwegian floor and the Music Center will begin soon to be used for a program of interesting events—lectures, receptions, film-showings, and concerts. The commodious and cheerful office space, in Swedish style, will provide the right atmosphere for carrying on the enlarged Trainee program and the student work. It would be hard to find more congenial surroundings for literary endeavor than the panelled office of the Publications Division on the Danish floor.

Our program, in both its older and newer phases, is an ambitious one. No other would be suitable to our new home.

Basically, of course, the Foundation's role should be as a catalyst and an inspiration. I see no virtue whatsoever in our doing work which others are ready to do merely so that we can say that we have done it. Our aim should be to see that the work—the work of increasing understanding between the United States and Scandinavia—gets done. If others will do it, so much the better. There will always be plenty for us to do. There will always be new aspects of the work for us to start.

The administration of scholarships of students coming from Scandinavia is a case in point. That was largely turned over to the Institute of International Education four years ago. The Institute has done a good job. The students have not suffered. Our affiliates in Scandinavia are well content with the arrangement. And the change permitted us to turn our resources and energies in other directions—primarily to the promotion of a program for trainees, who, except for that program, are the step-children of international educational exchange.

If some day an organization develops which is prepared to spend the money and energy to undertake a program for Scandinavian trainees and carry it on competently, we should be ready to turn that over also. The same is true of our new Music Center, or of any of our other activities.

The field in which we labor is practically limitless. The more work we can get done in it, whether by ourselves or others, the closer will the ideas of Niels Poulson, our founder, come to realization.

We do not exist to do certain specified things, always and forever. We exist to promote as effectively as possible cultural relationships between the northern peoples of Europe and the people of the United States. With the Foundation's new home as a basis of operations, we can dedicate ourselves to that task with increased devotion but always in a spirit of progress and always prepared to modify or alter completely the means we use to achieve our ends.

The Adventure of the Hasty Grave*

BY FREDERICK J. POHL

THE SOUTH SHORE of Follins Pond up Bass River on Cape Cod satisfies all geographical requirements for Leif Ericson's Vinland camp site established by the text of the *Flateyjarbok*.¹ Where do we go from there, to find the scene of the first battle between the Norsemen and American Indians? If Leif's "Shelters" were on Cape Cod, where was Crossness, the site of the first Christian burial in North America?

We read in the *Flateyjarbok*:

There was now much talk about Leif's voyage to Vinland. When Thorvald, his brother, said that country had not been sufficiently explored, Leif said to Thorvald: "Thou shalt go out with my ship, brother, if thou wilt go to Vinland." . . . Under Leif's advice, Thorvald gathered a crew of thirty men. (There is no record of their experiences until they arrived at Leif's Shelters in Vinland.) They laid up their ship there for the winter and lived by fishing. In the spring Thorvald . . . ordered a few men to take the after-boat and explore the coast to the west during the summer. These men found it a pleasing, well-wooded country. . . . They found white sands and a great many islands and shoals. . . . They returned, arriving at Leif's Shelters in the autumn.

The extensive inland waters to the west of Cape Cod which the small-boat party spent all summer exploring, must have been Nantucket Sound, Vineyard Sound, Buzzards Bay, Narragansett Bay, and the inlets of Long Island Sound. A party of only a few men, with natural caution against the possibility of attack by unfriendly natives, must have fastened their boat many a night to mooring holes in rocks off the wooded shores. These inland waters should be searched for such mooring holes.

Thorvald next prepared to explore the coast on the north side of the Vinland camp, and we read in the *Flateyjarbok*:

The next summer Thorvald went eastward with the trading-ship and followed the coast to the northward. Then outside a cape they had a hard storm, and being thrown upon shore there, broke the keel under the ship, so that there they were long delayed while they repaired their ship. Then Thorvald

* All rights reserved by the author.

¹ My geographical identification of Leif Ericson's camp site in Vinland was first published in *The American-Scandinavian Review*, March 1948. Further evidence in support of this theory appeared under title, "A Long Distance to Look from the Ship to the Sea" in *Nordisk Tidende*, September 30, 1948; in "Ten Geographical Requirements" in *Nordisk Tidende*, January 27, 1949; and in "The Secret of the Vanished Explorer" in *The Saturday Evening Post*, June 9, 1951.

said, "I desire that we here erect the old keel on this cape and call it Kialnar Ness," (Keel Cape), and this they did.

If Thorvald's ship had been thrown ashore on rocks it would have suffered irreparable damage. In all probability the keel was broken on a sand bar on the outside of Cape Cod. It was on "a cape with long beaches and sand dunes" that Karlsefni several years later found what Thorvald had left as a monument.

We continue with the saga text:

After this they sailed away from there and to the eastward along the land ("austr firir landit").

The proper reading is *not* "in a northerly direction on an East Coast" as one theorist has it,² but "to the eastward along the land." Thorvald was sailing Down East. He was obviously exploring the Maine Coast, no doubt well out in the offing to avoid another shipwreck.

The saga then tells us:

They sailed into the mouths of a fiord which was near there and to a headland which extended out there and was entirely overgrown with trees. There they berthed their ship (brought it sideways to the shore), and put out a gangplank to shore directly from the ship, and Thorvald and all his companions went up on the land. He then said, "Here it is fair (attractive), and here I should like to set up my abode."

THE FIORD

Thorvald and his men sailed into a "fiord" and not into some river, or else they would have used their name for river. They said "fiord," and if Norsemen knew what any geographical term meant, they knew that one. Is there a true fiord on the coast of Maine?

A fiord (as the *Encyclopaedia Britannica* and the *Americana* agree in defining it) is a long and narrow arm of the sea "indenting a mountainous coast" and "bordered by steep rocky walls which descend without interruption to considerable depths below water level," and these steep rocky walls therefore rise in places very high above water level. The *Americana* says "the Hudson River from the head of tidal water down to New York Bay has the characteristics of a fiord." The U.S. Geological Survey contour maps show that on all the Atlantic seacoast between the Hudson River and Nova Scotia there is only one arm of the sea which Norsemen could properly call a "fiord," and that unique fiord is on the coast of Maine. It is Somes Sound in the heart

² Mr. William B. Goodwin in *The Truth About Leif Ericsson and the Greenland Voyages*, p. 96.



Mt. Desert Island

Flying Mountain "284" extends out in front of the range.

MAP OF SOMES SOUND AND MT. DESERT ISLAND

of the thrillingly beautiful Mount Desert Island, famous for its mountains that meet the sea. Hollywood used Somes Sound in "The Viking" for scenes supposed to be in a fiord in Norway. Somes Sound, as we shall see, meets all the requirements of the saga.

The Mount Desert Range can be seen for more than fifty miles from the top of a mast at thirty feet above the sea. As soon as his lookout man caught sight of it, Thorvald would have sailed very willingly past Penobscot Bay. When he entered what is called "the Great Harbor of Mount Desert," he saw that there are three entrances into

this great harbor, so that the plural word "mouths"—"into the mouths of a fiord which was near there"—aptly applies. The phrase "near there" refers to the nearness of the fiord to the open ocean as they found it when sailing "to the eastward along the land."

DEEP-WATER LANDING

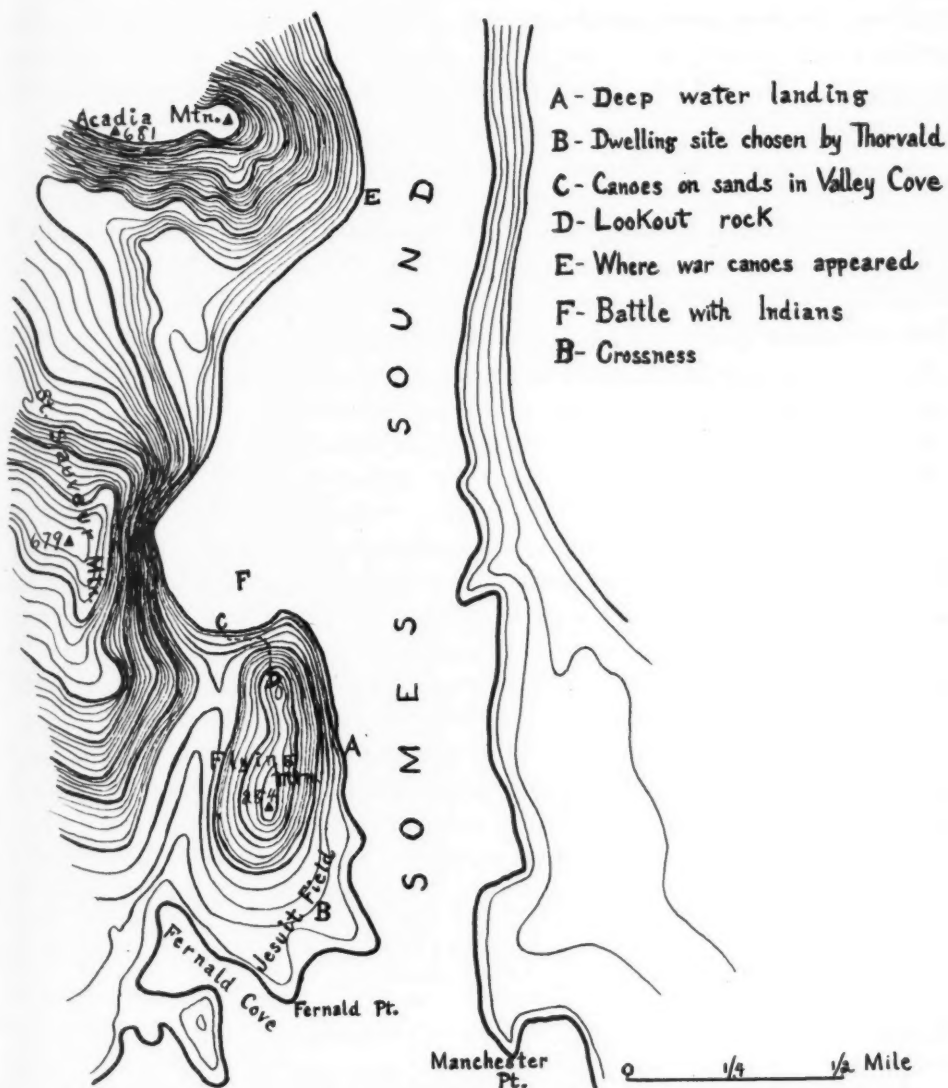
All the dramatic details of the day were indelibly impressed upon the minds of his men so that their narrative as later incorporated into the saga was most accurate. They sailed "to a headland which extended out there." In words quoted to me by Mr. B. L. Hadley, Superintendent of Acadia National Park, this headland is a "small isolated mountain which is called the *flying mountain*; the Indian tradition being that this piece flew off from the larger mountain near it, and alighted in the Sound."

Less than half a mile inside the entrance of Somes Sound, on its western side, and 200 yards north of what became known centuries later as Jesuit Field, Thorvald and his men found the place at the shore at the bottom of tree-covered Flying Mountain where the tumble of granite blocks shelves off steeply into deep water, so that they could berth their ship sideways to it as to a dock, and could conveniently step ashore by a gangplank resting on the gunwale.

Since there is a tide of about twelve feet in Somes Sound, the water level would change two feet during an hour spent ashore, and they would not have dared leave their ship berthed to rocks in tidal water if there had been any danger of its being stranded. The gunwale of the ship was about three feet above the water. The shore end of the gangplank was approximately on a level with the gunwale, or at most not more than three feet higher, else the gangplank would have sloped at too steep an angle. The gangplank was probably one of the thwarts of the ship or a rower's seat, at most about eighteen feet long; for a trading-ship had a beam of such dimension.

No appreciable change in sea level in relation to the shoreline of Mount Desert Island has occurred since the year 1006 or 1007. The two factors of rise of sea level of eleven centimeters per century, and of postglacial uplift of the land on the Maine Coast of eight or nine centimeters per century very nearly cancel each other, so that the present tidal levels in Somes Sound are about where they were when Thorvald stepped ashore. According to the state geologist there is no evidence of any change in shore level in the last 1000 years.

One can tell almost exactly where Thorvald stepped ashore, for it was impossible to berth the ship except at one place about 100 feet in extent. South of that place all the way to Jesuit Field the water near



MAP OF SOMES SOUND

shore is too shallow, and from that place all the way to the north end of Flying Mountain, the shore is a palisade too precipitous for landing. From where they stepped ashore, there was only one direction in which Thorvald and his men could go. They could not walk to the north, where the shelf steepened to a vertical cliff. They could not go to the westward up the sheer face of the mountainside. They could go only southwards, along the widening shelf of rocks that becomes a flat shore of pebbles. Their ship was berthed at the end of a cul-de-sac, and since

no one from on land could approach their ship except along the shore where they were going, they "all" dared leave it. It was like leaving a ship at the end of a long wharf with themselves on guard at the other end.

HERE IT IS FAIR

They went "up" to the "land." There is a fifteen-foot bank to climb from the shore to the north end of Jesuit Field. Thorvald found the land attractive partly because of the long vista into Some Sound that seemed to lure him in to seek his fortune, and because of the magnificent juxtaposition of mountains and sea. But the combination of mountains and sea was common in Norse experience. Thorvald was far more enthused over the advantages of a site where the forest touched the sea, as it did all along the 200 yards of shore where he had walked, since that meant that timber which could be marketed with great profit in treeless Greenland could be rolled off the mountainside to the shore and could be carried on board across a gangplank. Nowhere else had he found a site for such easy loading. There was copious spring water. For another reason, he wished to set up his home where he stood, because there were twenty-five acres of gently sloping and some quite level land for agriculture and cattle grazing between the shore and the base of Flying Mountain. Only a short fence 200 feet long need be built from the south end of the mountain to the shore to keep cattle enclosed in the twenty-five acres.

We turn again to the *Flateyjarbok*:

Returning afterwards to the ship, they saw three mounds on the sands further in than the headland. They approached the place and found them to be three skin-canoes with three men under each.

HERE WITHIN FIFTY FEET

Thorvald and his men returned to the ship and began to sail farther into the fiord along the base of the cliff. As they came abreast of the north end of Flying Mountain, the impressive sheer 680 feet of rock wall, the precipice of St. Sauveur Mountain, began to appear. All eyes were turned, as all eyes now turn on every boat that sails into Some Sound, to see what sort of bay or cove lay around to the west of Flying Mountain. As they rounded the point, suddenly inside the cove they saw the tiny sand beach, and three upturned canoes upon it. The actual spot where the nine Indians lay is a sand area only fifty feet broad, only a little more than a hundred yards from the eastern point of the cove. On that small stretch of sand in Valley Cove occurred an historic

event, the first recorded meeting between Europeans and American Indians.

The *Flateyjarbok* is explicit:

Dividing their party (fanning out), they captured them all except one who escaped in his canoe. They killed the eight men, and thereafter ascended the headland ("höfda"—promontory, foreland) and looked around there, and saw within the fiord several hillocks which they surmised were human habitations. Thereafter such great weariness befell them that they could not keep awake, and all fell asleep.

Their blood stirred by the killing of the eight Indians, Thorvald and his men did not immediately settle down to examine the material out of which the two canoes in their temporary possession were made, and failing to do so at once, never had another opportunity to examine it. Here is the simple reason why they did not discover that those canoes were of birch bark, and never corrected their assumption that they were skin-canoes, the only kind, presumably, with which their previous experience with Eskimos had made them familiar. Their error has given rise to much debate.

ASCENT OF THE HEADLAND

From the sand strip in Valley Cove, a trail starts up Flying Mountain (284 feet elevation). In all probability an Indian trail was there when Thorvald went up, for Flying Mountain was a most rewarding ascent, affording views of nearly all of Sömes Sound, and of all the islands near its mouth, and of the water approaches. Whether there was a trail or not, Thorvald and his men ascended in less than a quarter of an hour. At the north end near the top of the narrow mountain there are bare-rock lookout areas from which we may be sure Thorvald and his men looked to see where the escaped Indian had gone. Near the head of the sound three and three-quarters miles away, at a distance that made identification by naked eye uncertain, they saw a number of objects like little hillocks, actually domes or mounded Indian huts which they "surmised" to be human habitations. Perhaps they saw smoke rising from them.

Reaction to the excitement of capturing and murdering eight Indians, and the effect doubtless of potations drunk in celebration of the event, and a noon meal, and their unwonted exertions in climbing on a hot, early afternoon, combined to produce a feeling of great weariness in men who previously had been cool and comfortable sailing on their ship. They were so drowsy that they sprawled out, probably back down at the shore on the sand, or in the cool woods near their ship, and all fell asleep.

It seems incredible to me after their attack on the sleeping natives and the escape of one of the savages into the inner reaches of the fiord where his story would arouse his tribesmen, that Thorvald and his men could have been so careless of their ship and their own lives as to have failed to leave at least one man or boy awake and on guard. I interpret the "all fell asleep" to mean all except the customary watchman. I am convinced at least one watcher was posted on the ship or close to it at the eastern end of Valley Cove where there was deep water for the ship close to the rocks.

The saga says:

Then came a call above them such that they all awakened. Thus sounded the shout: "Wake up, Thou, Thorvald, and all Thy men, if Thou wouldst save Thy life, and go to Thy ship, Thou and all Thy men, and get clear of the land with all speed!" At that moment were coming from within the inner reaches of the fiord countless skin-canoes. These attacked them. Thorvald said then, "We will mount the gunwale storm-shields and defend ourselves as best we can, but attack only slightly." So they did, but the Skraelings (savages) shot at them for a time, and then afterwards fled, each one as fast as he could.

THE WARNING

Fortuitously, one of them was awake before the others, and cried out his fear. The sound of his voice appeared to come not from the ship but from far above them by echo from the sheer rock wall of St. Sauveur Mountain. When the warning outcry awakened them, they saw with startled eyes the whole tribe of Indians who had been encamped at the northern end of Somes Sound approaching them with swift paddling, from around the base of Acadia Mountain.

After the first stunned silence as they scrambled to their feet, there must have been much shouting among the men, who took up the cry and called to each other to awake and to dash for their lives to the ship. In the light of the subsequent tragedy, the shock of the rude awakening was what they remembered and ever afterwards related. If question later arose among them as to which one had awakened them, each might have answered: "I yelled a warning to others, after I heard someone else yell." But of what importance was it to know who had first voiced the terror of the moment? The unimportance of the question is implied by the impersonality with which the saga records the outcry which saved them, and that impersonality has been construed as something supernatural. Professor Halldor Hermannsson³ says they were "awakened by certain preternatural warning." Is there

³ *The Problem of Wineland*, p. 40.

justification for reading an element of mysticism into the narrative? The warning cry was given with the formal "Thou" because it came from one of the common sailors or from a boy who even in the emergency was respectful to his leader, and was conscious that he was issuing a command which normally would have come from the lips of Thorvald.

The war-party canoes when first spotted were less than a mile from the ship, the distance from the foot of Acadia Mountain to Valley Cove, and that meant only about eight minutes before the battle would be joined. Thorvald and his men could have dashed down Flying Mountain in about three minutes. They scrambled across a hundred yards of shore boulders to their ship, rowed it out from shore, and prepared themselves for defense, just in time. It was a close call!

THE BATTLE

The rock wall of St. Sauveur Mountain echoed the war whoops of the avenging Indians in their canoes as they encircled the ship at a radius of about fifty feet and shot at it. If they attempted to board it, the three feet of freeboard supplemented by the storm-shields made a five-foot rampart behind which Thorvald's men were successful in repelling them. The Indians fled when they had shot all their arrows, or when they had suffered casualties from the Norse swords wielded by the strong-armed, desperate defenders of the ship. Thus ended the first recorded attack on Europeans by American Indians, a fair enough attempt at retribution.—It would be interesting to dredge the bottom of Valley Cove for arrowheads.

Once more we turn to the *Flateyjarbok*:

Then Thorvald asked his men whether they were at all wounded, and they replied, "None wounded."

"I have received a wound in my arm-pit," he said. "The arrow flew in between the ship's gunwale and the shield, in under my arm, and here is the arrow point. I wonder if this points me to my death! Now I advise you to prepare to sail as soon as possible on your return passage, but carry me to that promontory which seemed to me most habitable. It can (may) be that it was true, what my mouth spoke, that I was to be permitted to dwell there for a time. There you are to bury me and place a cross at my head and at (my) feet, and call it Krossaness (Crossness) for ever after."

Now died Thorvald, and they did everything he had told them to do, and afterward went to rejoin their comrades (at Leif's Shelters).

The tragic outcome of the battle left the Norsemen with no thought of picking up the two canoes from the beach in the cove. It was at least two or three o'clock in the afternoon when they heard their leader say:

"I have received a wound. . . . Bury me and place a cross at my head and at my feet, and call it Crossness for ever after."

THE HASTY GRAVE

The men had much to do before nightfall. They had to find a proper burial place on the land Thorvald had chosen, but out of sight of prying enemy eyes, and there dig a grave deep enough to protect his body from the depredations of animals, and to mark it as he had requested with two crosses, and do all this with a margin of daylight to enable them to row or sail out to the open ocean before dark. Thorvald, hit under the right arm as he held the rudder or wielded his sword to repel boarders, had not been struck in the heart, but the arrow had no doubt pierced his lung, the consequent difficulty of breathing told him he was dying, and his death occurred not many minutes after the battle. His grave marked by two crosses remained undisturbed through the centuries; for his brother Thorstein's attempt to recover his body failed, and the saga would have recorded any subsequent recovery of it.

The geography of Some Sound fits the narrative of the *Flateyjarbók* like a glove. The many points of remarkable agreement between the details of the story and the geography of this unique New England fiord tend to establish the identification of Crossness by the factor of multiple coincidences. With the incidents of that last fateful day placed in their geographical background, it seems that Thorvald's grave must be somewhere in Jesuit Field. The grave would not have been deeper than about thirty inches; for at the three-foot level there is hard clay, very resistant to the pickaxe, and Thorvald's men did not have time to dig a grave deeper than that. When I announced my desire to look for the grave, I was met with the shrewd remark of a local lady of character: "After 940 years? You might as well look for Hitler!" Perhaps a mine detector will reveal the chieftain's sword and shield which were in all probability buried with Thorvald, if the metal has not oxidized.

Frederick J. Pohl is the American geographer who contributed the article "Leif Ericsson's Visit to America. Discoveries of 1947" to the March 1948 issue of the REVIEW. The present article will be included in a forthcoming book by Mr. Pohl on the Vinland voyages to be published by W. W. Norton & Co. Inc.





THE FUNERAL
From the Malm Collection

Döderhultarn in Kansas

BY HENRY GODDARD LEACH

THE SCANDINAVIANS may be the world's cleverest carvers in wood. The motifs of the Oseberg ship show development as early as the eighth century. In Sweden the figurines done by farmers of later times are well turned. The great modern master of that humorous craft was Axel Petersson of Döderhult (1868-1925) commonly called "Döderhultarn." His wood groups of peasant figures were represented in The Scandinavian Exhibition that The American-Scandinavian Foundation brought to America in 1912-1913. Some of these pieces were purchased here and others returned to museums in Sweden.



THE MUSICIAN
From the Malm Collection

After Döderhultarn's death there was a widespread popular demand for his works both in Sweden and America, but for the public they were practically extinct, priceless, or at whatever price the museums demanded.

The Swedish international art critic Carl Laurin said of Döderhultarn: "Axel Petersson of Döderhult occupies a unique place. He is a carver of humorous figurines in wood of high artistic merit." The American

art critic Christian Brinton wrote: "His style of execution renders his emaciated hacks, his obstinate bulls, and burlesque peasant weddings and funerals really remarkable works of art."

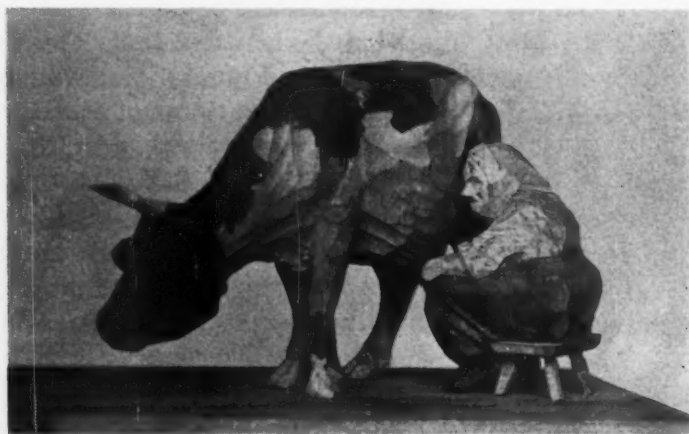
By a chain of circumstances several pieces by Döderhultarn came into the possession of a Kansas artist of Swedish descent, G. N. Malm of Lindsborg, Kansas. This little town is really one of the art centers of America. It is there that the *Messiah* chorus is celebrated every Easter, and it is also the home of the Swedish-American artist Sven Birger Sandzen. In fact the very shops of Lindsborg seem to be connected with the arts, whether it be for picture frames or work in the metals.

Mr. Malm's widow, who is herself an artist, preserves these souvenirs of Döderhultarn with affectionate care. It is to be hoped that eventually by gift or purchase they will find their way forever into an American art gallery.



GOSSIPS

From the Malm Collection



MILKING

From the Malm Collection

Quislimiri, or The Inequality of Wages

BY LUDVIG HOLBERG

Translated by Philip M. Mitchell

Ludvig Holberg (1684-1754) was not only a master of comedy, but a prolific historian, satirist, and essayist as well. As a sexagenarian he wrote over five hundred "Epistles" on a variety of subjects inspired by his reading and the problems of the day. The letter form of these essays is a fiction. Epistle 79, purporting to supplement his satirical imaginary voyage entitled *Niels Klim*, which had been published in 1741, is one of the many of Holberg's epistolatory essays which are as amusing and engaging as they were two hundred years ago.

IN ANSWERING my lord's last communication in which he speaks of the inequality of wages, I must say that there are many things which seem to be ill founded and to be in need of reform which nevertheless upon closer examination are found to be equitable and of such a nature that they should not be altered. There is considerable information on this matter to be found in *Niels Klim's Journey to the World Underground*; indeed that is the foremost concern of the book. The wandering Klim everywhere condemns the subterranean peoples' customs and conventions which after careful consideration he later finds to be necessary and profound; similarly, he first admires things which he later finds not to be well founded. Among the conditions which are berated daily and which seem to be quite unreasonable is the fact that positions equal in responsibilities and demanding equal work are remunerated so differently. The criticism is made: what can be more unjust than that A., who holds the same office and has the same and sometimes more work than B., receives only half or perhaps even only one third as much in wages. No complaint can appear better grounded; it is for this reason that various persons have endeavored to introduce the equality of wages for like offices. Yet, these good people would upon closer examination find that this is a sleeping dog it does not pay to waken and that introducing the equality of wages would not have the beneficial effects which they imagine. In support of my point I shall cite an episode which by mistake was not included in *Niels Klim's Journey* and which can serve as a supplement if the book is republished again.

Klim came to a country called Quislimiri which was famous on account of its just laws. He found this to be the case; everything was based upon equity, but for all that, he noted to his great amazement

that he nowhere had found greater ignorance and indolence. He asked his host, who was a sensible man, what the reason for this could be and he was told that the people previously were second to none in knowledge and celerity, but that a law which in itself seemed reasonable had occasioned ignorance and indolence. In conformity with this law, all those who had equal work and the same position were to receive equal pay. No law, he said, received more approbation at first, but it was noticed in the course of time that the law had a bad effect. The most numerous offices in this country were those of tumbos and quambos (who correspond to our priests and sheriffs) and it was to these offices that the common man usually aspired. They had previously been remunerated unequally. One tumbo could earn six hundred dollars annually and another who had the very same duties and at times more might receive only two hundred. There was heard considerable complaint about this inequality. For this reason the government found it wise to put all these offices on an equal footing. With the abolition of this inequality, all emulation also disappeared, so that they who previously had tried to distinguish themselves by their learning and diligence in order to enjoy those posts which were most highly paid, became half-hearted in their studies, and when someone reproached them, they answered: "Of what use is it that we distinguish ourselves when the wages are the same?" And there was something to what they said. One may rest assured that such an arrangement would everywhere have the same bad effect as in the above-mentioned country.

Many things seem to be advantageous and are nevertheless detrimental, and similarly many things bear the appearance of an injustice and nevertheless are based on reasonableness. I recall that I once was asked whether I was good to my peasants, to which I replied: "Yes, and in particular to those who are well-to-do." This answer seemed evil and unjust since the general opinion is that one should be kindest to the poor. My answer is based on the fact that, since peasants ordinarily do not inherit anything and since that which they possess has been acquired through their own diligence and skill, a well-to-do peasant generally speaking is an industrious and efficient householder, just as a poor peasant generally is an indolent and negligent husbandman. Since this is the case, my answer can signify nothing but that I am kinder to industrious than negligent peasants and that I take care not to lay a greater burden upon a wealthy than upon a poor peasant. Most people who hold to the other view, believing that one should lay the greatest burden upon him who best can bear up under it, have to a certain degree a false and pernicious principle, for the poor are only encouraged in their indolence while the wealthy lose their desire to

work when they note that work is only detrimental to them. Nevertheless, many people do not comprehend this. One observes that they believe it to be a sort of execution of justice to apportion burdens and work in direct relation to their subordinates' well-being, without considering the reason for their subordinates' greater or lesser means, and without realizing the evil consequences which come from such action, to wit that a diligent and efficient man curses his own industry for which he is punished as it were and is irked that, after having drudged and labored while his neighbor drank and slept, he must bear his neighbor's burden. Such does not serve the preservation of society, and it follows, therefore that they who hold to such a principle are unfitted to govern either large or small households. On the other hand, circumstances must be taken into consideration here as well as in all other matters, for many a man, through no fault of his own, by accident and unfortunate happenings alone, has become poorer than his fellow citizens. To lighten such a man's burden is reasonable and can offend no one—but helping the indolent only arouses resentment and has the effects which have been outlined above.

I remain, etc.

Ludwig Holberg

Conditions for Happiness

BY HARRY MARTINSON

Translated by Richard Vowles

SPRING met us from year to year
 Until autumn met us even more.
 The great happiness is delayed, never comes.
 The lesser is always with us,
 it sings like a cricket defying the world.
 Moves free and fragile under stars of joy
 and is only the glowworm
 on the hillock in August.

The Tivoli Guards

Text and Photos by Wm. Pedersen



*PRACTICING FOR THE BIG
PARADE*

SOME OF THE most pleasant memories of a visit to Copenhagen pertain to the hours spent in Tivoli, the lovely pleasure grounds which are the pride and joy of all Danes.

Tivoli on a summer afternoon, or better perhaps, on a summer evening, resembles a fairy land set down in a modern metropolis. Nowhere else are beauty and art so cleverly blended with the stir and bustle of innumerable amusement stalls and fair-ground attractions, which is perhaps the reason why all visitors from abroad are so unanimous in their praise of the Copenhagen Tivoli.

And is there a single person—from five to ninety-five—whose heart does not beat a little faster when the Tivoli Guards come marching by with their splendid band preceding them? This magnificent boys' corps has now existed for over one hundred years; there are always throngs of



THE BAND IN ALL ITS SPLENDOR



THE GUARDS ON THE MARCH

eager boys ready to enter the ranks in place of those who are forced to retire on reaching the age of seventeen.

Every Saturday and Sunday, and on all holidays, the changing of the colors takes place, followed by a parade through the spacious grounds. On very special occasions the "State Carriage," with the fairy-tale prince and his little princess, is rolled out for a drive around the gardens.

These are not merely small boys "playing soldiers"; besides making a very gallant showing indeed in their brilliant uniforms, they play with virtuosity and bring joy to all lovers of good music. Yes, Tivoli is a festive place, and the Tivoli Guards are among its greatest attractions!



THE PRINCE AND THE PRINCESS



OFF THEY GO!

Sisters, Not Triplets

BY ALVIN JOHNSON

IT IS a great honor to me to be permitted to say a few words of greeting to so distinguished a scholar as you, Professor Francis Bull, and your associates in representing the culture of Norway. I address you in behalf of the New School for Social Research, an institution ever interested in the cultures of the peoples: but I address you more particularly in my own behalf. For while it is nearly a century since my parents emigrated from Scandinavia I still feel vividly my kinship with the peoples of the Northern Lands.

One of my colleagues, in writing a characterization of me for a foreign magazine, said that I was for all the world like a Scandinavian peasant. So I would like to be, for I glory in the achievements of the Scandinavian peasants, in raising rural life to a truly democratic level. So, too, I glory in the Scandinavian respect for the personal dignity of men and women of whatever rank; in the Scandinavian genius for combining cooperation with individualism, for harmonizing government activity with free individual initiative. What I am proudest of is the unwavering Scandinavian tolerance in matters of race, religion, and political opinion. We boast of American freedom, but you Scandinavians are free without boasting.

As I reflect on the achievements of Scandinavian culture I am impressed with the extraordinary privilege the three northern countries enjoy in being what the world pleases to call "small nations." The Scandinavian countries have not for many centuries been obsessed with dreams of wide dominion. Therefore the Scandinavians have been free to cultivate their own gardens. Perhaps the soil was not always the best in the world. Some of it was like the boulder waste Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson redeemed, and left to yield its fruits to posterity forever.

The compactness of the Scandinavian national groupings has made possible a pervasive common understanding not easily attained by the immense and widely dispersed populations of the so-called "Great Nations." The very languages, as I read them with halting facility, express better than the languages of wide use the small intimacies that make up most of human life. That is one reason why translations from the Scandinavian are generally so unsatisfactory. I have read *Peer Gynt* in English, German, and French, without finding the real *Peer Gynt* in any of them. I have never seen a translation of Hans Christian

Andersen that comes near reproducing Andersen's primordial sensitivity.

Let me hasten to say I do not ignore the differences in character of the three nations. I, a Danish American, could never arrive at ultimate understanding with my friend Thorstein Veblen, Norwegian American. Always he reserved the feeling that I am a plodding Dane, I the feeling that he was a romantic Norwegian. But these reservations were no bar to friendship and esteem.

I do not think that any Dane or Swede could have written the novels of Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson. I am quite sure no Norwegian or Dane could have written *Gösta Berling*. I doubt that any Norwegian or Swede could have written *Marie Grubbe*. The three Scandinavian peoples are sisters, but not identical triplets. They differ widely, as sisters who amount to anything are apt to do.

That is fortunate. The greatest privilege of the small nation is that it must do its own thinking, solve its own cultural problems. If a new art, a new music springs challengingly upon the world, each small nation, like each large nation, must take account of it and find somehow the personnel to handle it, adapt it to the accepted culture. So with matters of Science. The result is that the threefold Scandinavian world makes contributions to literature and art and science far out of proportion to their share in the world's population.

So it has ever been. The small state of Judea made an infinitely greater contribution to world culture than the huge empire of the Assyrians. The small state of Athens will live forever in its contributions to culture; the great empire of Persia supplies artifacts for the anthropologist.

True, the position of the small nation becomes difficult when the colossi of earth meet in deadly conflict, quite regardless of peaceful gardens they tread down with their ironshod boots. You of Norway have felt the heel of the colossus: but you were never conquered. Come what may, you will never be conquered. You will carry your heads erect, prepared to face even a Ragnarök without flinching.

You of the Northern countries are a light in the misty confusion of the time. You, Professor Bull and your associates, are bringing a ray of light to us, as we sit in the murk of threatening world affairs. We are grateful to you.

President Alvin Johnson's address was delivered at the Norwegian Evening of the New School for Social Research, December 2, 1950.

Sigrid Undset and Her Novels on Medieval Life*

BY RICHARD BECK

IN THE untimely passing of Sigrid Undset not only Norway but the literary world at large lost one of the greatest writers of our time. As is well known, she was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature for 1928, the third woman to gain that high distinction—a fact which in itself is indicative of the prominent position she occupied in the realm of contemporary letters.

Sigrid Undset was born May 22, 1882, in Kallundborg, Denmark, the daughter of a distinguished Norwegian archaeologist and noted writer and an equally gifted Danish mother of an uncommonly independent mind. At the tender age of two the future poetess moved with her parents to Oslo, where she grew up, and her writings, particularly those of her earlier years, reveal strong influences from the environment of her childhood and youth in the Norwegian capital. Still more fundamental and lasting was the cultural impact which she received in her home, steeped in the atmosphere of ancient Scandinavian and medieval Norwegian lore. She inherited her father's interest in historical subjects and developed a profound taste for the Icelandic sagas and the traditions of her native land. Her interest and studies in that field later were to bear rich fruit in her monumental historical novels.

At the age of eleven she lost her father, a circumstance which fundamentally changed her future, with the result that at an early age she was thrown upon her own resources. She attended a commercial college in Oslo, graduating in 1898, and subsequently supported herself for some ten years by doing secretarial work, at the same time continuing her self-education through extensive reading.

Sigrid Undset began her literary career as a writer of stories dealing with modern life. In these she is a thoroughgoing realist, or perhaps one should say a Neo-Realist, fearlessly honest and outspoken. Her first book, *Fru Martha Oulie* (1907), was a noteworthy beginner's book of far more than ordinary promise. It is the story of an unhappy marriage. Here already Undset is grappling with the fundamental problem in her modern and medieval novels, "the problem of the relationship between man and woman in marriage," approached from various points of view. She has, however, a firmer grip on her theme and literary style in her next book, *The Happy Age* (1908), two novelettes centering around the life of Oslo office and working girls of the time. Both the stories deal further with married life, the second one being the more notable of the two, in particular be-

* Copyright Books Abroad

cause of the robust personality of the heroine, who is one of the main characters in Undset's modern novels.

In 1911 appeared her first great literary success, *Jenny*. It is a daring love story, a very provocative book, which aroused much attention and not a little controversy; the writer's sincerity is, nevertheless, not to be questioned. She is in dead earnest; she is not trifling with a delicate moral situation. The narrative is likewise richer than before, the canvas larger, and the stage peopled by a large number of flesh-and-blood creatures. Moreover, the interpretation of the characters, not least the women, is more penetrating than in the previous works.

This novel in various ways marks an epoch in Sigrid Undset's literary career. It is the last in the series of stories from her younger years, which have as their main theme the clash between the individual's desire for happiness and the duty to that moral demand which life makes upon him. About this time the novelist married the Norwegian painter A. C. Svarstad, whom she later divorced.

The moral ideal and its demands are increasingly more in evidence in Sigrid Undset's later works than in her earlier writings, and that is in full harmony with her spiritual development. This can already be seen in her significant collection of short stories published in 1913, containing one of her most masterful stories, and in the novel *Spring* (1914), which constitutes in many respects a contrast to the earlier story *Jenny*, because in this later story by the poetess the central thought is that obedience to the moral law is the basis of lasting happiness in life. In *Spring* there is an under-cur-



SIGRID UNSET

rent of deep and calm emotion, a warmth and a more optimistic outlook upon life than before.

In Undset's literary essays and collections of short stories from the following years her moral and religious views are expressed still more clearly and vigorously, her growing emphasis is on a positive attitude to eternal values; lasting and creative love builds its house on a religious foundation. In her writings from this period it is easy to see how her religious views become more definite and positive. The existence of God becomes to her reality itself, Christianity the only true foundation for brotherhood and freedom, the Church that institution which is founded on a rock, symbol and interpreter of the supernatural and eternal. Thereby the end of another epoch in the literary career of the novelist has been reached, but the third and most significant period begins with her medieval novels.

Important though her novels on contemporary life are, it is to her great historical novels that Sigrid Undset owes her world fame in the realm of letters and with them she made her unique contribution. She did not find herself, as it were, did not come into the full possession of her powers, until she began writing on medieval themes, which strongly appealed to her taste and sympathies. This interest had, as already indicated, been fostered by her father, the noted archaeologist and professor in that field at the University of Oslo. Back in 1909 she had written a novel dealing with the Saga period, noteworthy both for its portrayal of the historical background and the characterization, and more recently effectively translated several of the Icelandic Sagas into Norwegian. She had also interested herself in early English poetry and legends. Her interest in historical subjects was, therefore, bearing fruit, reaching its high point in her medieval novels, which are rooted in her own spiritual development. Her deepening religious feeling has endowed her with that insight and that emotional warmth which make her descriptions of medieval life richly vivid and colorful. The historical foundation is broad and solid. The authoress has painstakingly studied those sources, in verse and prose, which throw light on medieval Norwegian culture: the customs, folkways and outlook upon life of that day, and the result of her effort is commensurate with its truthfulness and penetration.

Sigrid Undset's impressive three-volume historical novel, *Kristin Lavransdatter*, appeared in 1920-22, the three volumes entitled respectively, *The Bridal Wreath*, *The Mistress of*

Husaby, and *The Cross*. The scene is laid in Norway during the first half of the fourteenth century. A large number of people play their part, for the stage is both uncommonly large and the times eventful beyond the ordinary; three characters, however, stand out especially: Kristin, the heroine, Lavrans Bjørgulfsson, her father, and Erlend Nikulaussøn, her husband.

The first volume tells the love story of Kristin and the fascinating but frivolous Erlend, ending with their marriage. She had entered that union against her father's wishes and broken her engagement to the kind and devoted Simon, her childhood friend, and she was bound to pay the price. The second volume continues the story of her and Erlend's tempestuous married life, their happiness not by any means unalloyed. They had wronged others, now they must pay the penalty. Sin brings its own wages, and Sigrid Undset is too great a realist and too much a literary artist to forget that fact. Erlend becomes involved in a political plot, is imprisoned, deprived of his estate and of his right to hold public office.

The third and last volume of the series shows us Kristin and Erlend attempting to begin life again on a different social level. Kristin, as before, holds the center of the stage. This strong-willed woman of a heroic mold loses her loved ones, husband and sons, one after another, and is bereft of her worldly possessions. In her old age and loneliness she gains a new understanding of God's mercy and love, that only in them is a refuge to be found from the storms and vicissitudes of human life. The result is that she goes on a pilgrimage to Nidaros, enters a convent

as a commoner, and dies there, like thousands of others, of the Black Death; but to the last she had been engaged in nursing and comforting the sick and the suffering, a heroic figure to the end. And even more so in death than in life, memorable in her humility, rich in terms of the wealth of the spirit in the midst of her worldly poverty and lonely state.

This great trilogy is indeed a penetrating study of human relationships, but in even a greater degree the study of a human soul in relation to God, the mighty and absorbing history of the evolution of that soul. At the end of her long trail Kristin stands purified by suffering; she has wrestled with life to arrive at faith, gaining in the same degree in moral strength and tolerance. Her story is a tragedy, but by no means one of defeat; her best self has won the victory.

This remarkable novel remains Sigrid Undset's greatest work, her masterpiece. It won for her the Nobel Prize, and here is indeed much to admire—her truthfulness in picturing the scene of the story, her intimate topographical knowledge, not to forget her fine appreciation of the Norwegian landscape. Admirable as is the external accuracy of the portrayal, its fundamental historical truth is no less astonishing. Undset is thoroughly familiar with all the main phases of Norwegian national life in the fourteenth century, the political, social, religious, home- and family-life. Her ability to describe all this is amazing. As has been correctly said, she makes the entire civilization of that distant day live for her readers.

Yet, truthfully and vividly as she pictures her geographical and histori-

cal background, she is primarily interested in her human beings. Her characters are, to be sure, children of their own time; they have their being in a spiritual atmosphere different from our own, but the novelist has the power of revealing the essential and universal humanity of her people. We recognize their kinship to ourselves; we feel with them, rejoice with them, and mourn with them. This universality of appeal is one of the great merits of this unusual novel. In fact, Undset's rare ability to delineate character is one of her greatest gifts. She penetrates to the very heart-core of her people, lays bare the innermost recesses of their souls. No one can readily forget Kristin. "The transformation of the passionate young girl in *The Bridal Wreath* into the worn and humble mother in *The Cross* is carried out with a keen understanding of the human soul and with a realism that is patient and unafraid." (H. G. Topsøe-Jensen)

Sigrid Undset's other major work dealing with medieval life is the four-volume novel, *Olav Audunssøn* (1925-27), the action taking place in Norway during the second half of the thirteenth century. Although this extensive work is generally considered inferior to *Kristin Lavransdatter*, the narrative gift of the authoress finds here in many ways a notable expression, both in characterization and vivid description of medieval life and culture. The central fact of the story is, as before, the inner struggle of the hero, between his willfulness and the demand to submit to a higher power, the will of God and His law.

After the publication of her monumental medieval novels, Sigrid Undset

turned again to the writing of stories on contemporary life, with such novels as *The Wild Orchid* (1929) and its sequel *The Burning Bush* (1930), *Ida Elizabeth* (1932), and *The Faithful Wife* (1936), all of them significant in various ways, not least for the deep insight and character-portrayal. Married life in its various aspects and the relationship between parents and children are here penetratingly dealt with and illuminated. Moral problems are, therefore, much in evidence, not least religion, the clash between the flesh and the spirit. Some years before (in 1924) the novelist had embraced the Catholic faith, and some of these books of hers are not free from propaganda in that direction. That can hardly, however, be said of her novel *Ida Elizabeth*, although her moral teachings and demands are there evident, for it is a

powerful story, universal in its application, centering around a whole-souled woman, who sacrifices all on the altar of mother-love.

In her later years, including her sojourn in the United States during the years of World War II, where she had found a refuge after the Nazi invasion of Norway, Sigrid Undset wrote a number of books of interest and merit, consisting, among other things, of reminiscences from her youth, and collections of articles and essays having a cultural value and casting bright light on her spiritual development and her philosophy of life. Repeatedly she emphasizes that the most vital and fundamental elements in European culture are inseparably linked to Christianity; at the same time she fearlessly attacks materialism and totalitarianism.

Richard Beck is Professor of Scandinavian Literature at the University of North Dakota.



The Song of Roland in the Faroes

BY E. M. SMITH-DAMPIER

A STRANGER exploring the ballad-world of the Faroe Islands may well be astonished at the range and variety of its themes. One hardly expects Charlemagne or his champions to be taking the dance floor after Sigurd the Dragon-Slayer. It seems a far cry nowadays from Torshavn to Roncesvalles. How comes that tale of Southern chivalry to be sung beneath that cold Northern moon?

To answer this question one must look back to that great outburst of imaginative creation during the early Middle Ages, which not only shaped out new forms in every art, but re-shaped to its own pattern all the great stories of the world. It was the age of commerce, of pilgrimage, of an international Church, and cosmopolitan warfare. The stories followed the march of the armies and in the wake of the ships, and what the monk wrote in the *scriptorium* was sung by the minstrel in tavern and market-place. This stream of culture flowed freely to the Faroes. That the isles were known to the Vikings as early as 800 A.D. has been proved by the discovery of a rune-stone at Kirkjubý, and the islanders played their full part in the Viking activities, commercial or warlike. The Hanseatic League had an outpost in Suderøy, which was also a port of call for Danish ships between Denmark and Greenland. Not till the imposition of the Danish trading-monopoly (1709-1856) were the is-

lands isolated from the main current of life in Europe.

The conversion of the North brought Scandinavia into more intimate touch with European civilization, at a period (eleventh century) when the fame of Charlemagne was reviving in his dismembered Empire. France, sick of treachery and misrule under the Capets, looked back wistfully to the loyalty of the Twelve Champions and their leader. (*Si Charles fût en France, encore y fût Roland*, ran the saying.) Scandinavia took up the hero-worship. Sigvat the Skald, attached to the court of King Olaf (1015-1030) when standing sponsor for a son of the king, gave him the name of Magnus, because in his opinion *Karlamagnus* was the best man who ever lived on earth, and this abbreviation became very popular in Norway.

The ways of brain-waves are as incalculable as those of sea-waves, but there is some reason to conjecture that the "Song of Roland" may have reached the Faroes from England. Here is an intriguing cross-current. The Norwegian King Sverri grew up in the Faroes; his strong interest in literature was inherited by his grandson Håkon IV, one of whose intimate friends was Matthew Paris, the learned monk of St. Albans, who visited Norway in 1248 on an ecclesiastical mission. The *Song* came to England with the Normans. Two manuscripts now non-existent are known to have been preserved in the

library of Peterborough Cathedral, and the manuscript known as the Oxford version is still one of the treasures of the Bodleian. So we may fancy, if we please, that Håkon got his first news of the *Song* from Matthew. Håkon certainly commissioned an Icelandic monk to compile a Life of the Emperor, known as *Karlamagnus Saga*, which enjoyed a wide Northern circulation.

The fact remains, however, that the saga ignores the Oxford version, and draws on much later sources, such as the "Chronicle of Turpin," and the *Speculum Historia* by Vincent of Beauvais. On the other hand, the Faroese Ballad-Cycle follows, not the *Karlamagnus Saga*, but the oldest French sources, with some slight influence from the German, a fact which bears witness to the cosmopolitan culture enjoyed at that period by the Faroe Islands.

When the Ballad-Cycle was com-

posed is uncertain. The fashion of rhyming verse probably did not reach Norway until 1300, and got to Iceland from Denmark some fifty years later. In Iceland, however, it was used chiefly in the *rímur*, which are chronicles, not ballads. A few of them deal with Charlemagne and the last fight of the Champions at Roncesvalles, but there is good authority for supposing that the main influence on the Cycle was Norwegian. The Norse *Karlamagnus* ballads were not committed to writing and only survive in fragments. Tho' one of them has the the same opening as one of the Faroese, this throws little light on the date of the latter. All that can be said is, that the Cycle does not belong to the best period of workmanship.

It consists of six sections, all (with the exception of a variant) by the same hand. My extracts are taken from the last section, dealing with the "Battle of Runtsival."

Song of Roland

Burden

FORTH from Frankland did they ride
In jewelled saddles all,
Loud did Roland wind his horn
In Runtsival.

The Keiser sat on his high-seat
In garments all of gold,
And chose him out twelve champions,
The best was Roland bold.

Turpin the brave Archbishop
Did there with Roland ride,
Gerard rode there and Rikin
With Osvald Jarl beside.

Ansias, Odvald, Nemus,
Reimur and Ransin tall,
Oliver Jarl and Bernhart
Rode down to Runtsival.

Oh forth they fared to Runtsival
By mirkwood, mire and wold,
The men of Karlamagnus
In saddles all of gold.

It was the great King Angulund
That cried thro' bower and ball,
And called on the paynim champions
To fight at Runtsival.

"Harken now, King Garsia,
To what I ask of thee,
Say, wilt thou fare to Frankland
And wage this war for me?"

Forth he fared, King Garsia,
All with his shining shield,
Down by the vale of Aspurmund
To meet them in the field.

By forties and by fifties,
The Kings in armour all
Went riding with King Garsia
To fight at Runtsival.

The First Winding of the Horn

WHEN ROLAND first did wind his horn
To cry his need abroad,
The wine was spilt from the goblets
That stood on the Keiser's board.

The armour that hung idle
Rang in its resting-place
And up sprang every warrior
And stared in his fellow's face.

Up and spake Sir Flovant
That stood at the Keiser's knee:
" 'Tis the blast of Roland thy kinsman,
And bitter his need must be!"

Up spake the evil Gydin,
Of traitors the wiliest:
"Roland he rides a-hunting,
And bloweth his horn in jest!"

Karlamagnus Takes the Field

ALL in the morning early
When the sun shone far and wide,
Twice eighteen hundred warriors
Mounted their steeds of pride.

Like lightning flashed their haughty helms,
And with their hoofs went thunder,
When they rode down to Runtsival
All earth was rent asunder.

'Twas the white-bearded Keiser
That rode the host before,
'Twas doughty Holger Danske
The Keiser's banner bore.

But when they looked on Runtsival,
Those warriors of renown,
Was never a man so hard of heart
But fast the tears ran down.

'Twas doughty Holger Danske
Spake up in anger then:
"Goodsooth, 'tis an easy sacrifice
To weep o'er slaughtered men!"

Up spake Holger Danske,
And that in wrathful mood:
"Have done with your salt water
And wreak revenge in blood!"

'Twas Keiser Karlamagnus
Fell down upon his knee:
"Now grant, thou King of Heaven,
This mighty boon to me.

"Now let the sun be stayed in Heaven,
And the moon upon the fell,
Till I avenge my Champions
That fought for me so well!"

To Keiser Karlamagnus
God gave that mighty boon:
For seven days and seven nights
The moon stood still upon the heights
And the sun was stayed at noon.

Conclusion

THE Keiser sprang from saddle
(Fleeing the foemen all)
To loosen from Roland's death-grip
The good sword Dyrindal.

Blade from hilt he sundered,
And that with toil and pain,
But the sword that Roland wielded,
No man might wield again.

No lesser man might set to lip
The horn that Roland blew:
Afar in the weltering water
Both blade and horn he threw.

And Keiser Karlamagnus
(Now is my story told),
He buried in far Jerusalem
The bones of his champions bold.

Twelve were the Keiser's champions,
(Now shall I sing no more),
And the Keiser lay sick with sorrow
Until twelve moons were o'er.



Borgholm Castle

Öland

BY TERENCE HEYWOOD

LIKE a great narrow ship eighty-seven miles from stem to stern the island of Öland, Sweden's smallest province, lies in the Baltic off the south-east of the Swedish mainland.

It is not, like Tahiti, one of those islands you are forced to escape to; nor like Elba one you simply have to escape from. It has never like St. Helena become notorious; nor like Farallon de Pajaros remained buried in an indecent obscurity. It might, like Crete, or like its neighbor Gotland, have been ostentatious about its history; or like Mauritius have discreetly forgotten that it has any except the extinction of the Dodo. It might like Iceland have come out in a series of boils and freezes; or like Stromboli in one enormous ulcer. It might even like Thanet have grown tired of being an island and decided to join up with the

mainland; it might conceivably have vanished altogether, either melodramatically like Krakatoa, or like Podalida and other legendary islands of the Atlantic, merely by proving that it did not exist.

But Öland has done none of these things. It is a very restrained island, and does not go in for the spectacular. In fact it literally goes flat out with restraint. A long almost interminable plain, it appears utterly level; but continue far enough eastwards and you will find yourself in the water. Not all at once, not suddenly, but eventually. For there is a very subtle and imperceptible gradient, which the eye is too insensitive to record. Nor is there any mark that enables you to say just where the land ends and the sea begins: the plain slides on eastward under the coverslip of the Baltic; grass tufts and casual boulders protruding

from the shallow water, and everywhere along the tideless coast brown leathery bladder-wrack and soft sun-bleached seaweed like shredded packing paper straggle onto the fields. Curious, lonely little fields they are too, separated from each other by loose walls of boulders raked off from the surface (the extra stones often forming huge piles at the corners), and some of them enclosing cattle, horses or sheep. But for the most part the fine chestnut horses roam at will over the open stretches of Alvaren (for so the plain is called), their blond manes streaming in the breezes that rush in unchecked from any quarter. For the winds are wild that act on this Baltic stage, their onslaughts incalculable. They sweep the plain clear of impediments, passing over it according to their caprices—passing over it, but never ignoring it. The wild-armed windmills were made for their amusement and the bushes bent into primitive shapes at their bidding; even in the tameness of animals there is a subdued savagery: the cow here has something about it of its ancestor the aurochs (which was last found in one of the states across the Baltic), and the horses are destined for the Swedish cavalry.

But Alvaren is not quite the whole of Öland. Along the west, for instance, it breaks down in a low escarpment called Landborgen to a narrow coastal plain of rich, deeper soil with comfortable-looking farms and scattered hardwood groves, which are thus comparatively sheltered from the winds above. The drop of Landborgen being for the most part abrupt, you can see end-on the apparently dead-level layers of the rock, which, however, have just that slight tilt that makes the land slope from its highest, about fifty meters above the sea, down to the water in the east. Walking on Alvaren you have no sense of the slope: it is the flatness that obtrudes itself: the straight roads and telegraph poles carry the eye into the distance, and on the

footpaths linking up cottage and hamlet the inch-deep covering of soil has been worn away leaving bare the pink slab-limestone with its long conical shell-fossils, *Alven*, the subsoil—Alvaren has been aptly named.

And what sort of plants cover this prostrate rock? It is August now, rather late for flowers, but I have found many stretches of sward still blue with speedwell or yellow with rock-roses. It is mainly a downland vegetation: wild strawberry, yarrow, centaureas, sedums, harebells, juniper and saxifrages—all very dwarfed owing to the scarcity of soil. Other patches are purple with heather; or covered by *Potentilla fruticosa*, the special plant of Alvaren, a low hairy, silver-leaved shrub even now full of flowers resembling those of a large rock-rose. Where Alvaren shades off into land with a soil deep enough for agriculture, chicory appears to be the most conspicuous flower—in autumn at any rate. But then Öland is capable, wherever there is a sufficiency of soil, of producing almost anything that can be grown in the south of England. With the driest and mildest climate in Sweden her deciduous woods (below Landborgen) are the richest in species—oaks, elms, ashes, hornbeams, and so on thriving in profusion; while botanists often make special pilgrimages to see the wild tulips and orchids in flower. It is a place for naturalists who, like the birds that most of them come to study, collect here in colonies in spring and late autumn. Bengt Berg, the well-known ornithologist has made his home on Öland; and that fine landscape-painter Nils Kreuger lived here for a while, making mysterious pictures of cattle abnormally endowed with character and of dark horses at the sea-edge silhouetted against evening skies.

What of the inhabitants, the *öläningar*? Are they a people rooted to the soil? In the sense of being a farming community they were, as far as they could



Girls of an Old Öland Family

be; but an ill-wind of crop-failures and famine descended on them in the last century, uprooting a quarter of the population from the shallow soil and carrying them off to America in the eighties. Some of them, finding conditions more difficult than they had expected, have since returned to their niggard acres. I came across one the other day, a tough old boy of about seventy, who appeared to have kept all the glumness and reticence typical of the islanders, for he was not to be drawn and all I could get out of him was the statement that he had emigrated with his family in his boyhood and that he much preferred the States. At present there are about 27,000 inhabitants, engaged mostly in farming and quarrying and a few in fishing. The stone industry is concerned with exporting to the mainland both large paving-stones and cement, alum, etc., manufactured at Degerhamm in the south-west. Sugar-beet, as in Skåne, has now become an important agricultural crop. Cereals are grown rather less, and today but two or three of the old windmills are still in use.

There are over five hundred windmills

on Öland, mostly of the all-wooden bow-legged type that can be swung round bodily into the wind, though there are just a few on the solid Dutch model. Many are now tottering in the last stages of disrepair, others have been rebuilt; some are converted into houses, one even into a church. Whether strung out along Landborgen and seen in the wonderful sunsets that turn Kalmar Sound into a river of fire, or dotted about capriciously, now singly, now in groups, to relieve and yet enlarge the landscape, the mills of Öland are memorials of a time when the winds helped men to grind their flour. Built from the local oakwoods in a form symbolical of the Weather Island, they are also the only tangible examples of a typical native culture; for otherwise—in respect to domestic architecture and furniture, tools and utensils, harnesses, clothes, vehicles—there has been very little peculiar to the island.

In more distant times, however, it was far otherwise. What Crete, Rhodes, Sicily and some other islands are for the Mediterranean, so (it has been said) are Gotland, Öland, and Bornholm (the Danish island south of Skåne) for the Baltic—disseminating centres of ancient cultures, rich in remains, favoured by nature, and links between the northern and the southern shores. As early as the Stone Age Öland was about as advanced culturally as any of the leading districts in the North—such as Skåne, Västergötland, Uppland, Gotland; in the late Bronze Age (about 1000-500 B.C.) she was again very considerable; but it was not till about the first century that her greatest period opened. Before this the movement seems first to have been southwards—Goths from the mainland, Burgundians from Bornholm; till about the time of Christ the whole development of northern culture was subjected to a dominating Roman influence, exerted largely via these Baltic islands conveniently situated near the mouths of the Vistula and



Farmyard Below Landborgen

the Oder along which rivers lay most of the important lines of communication with the south. Nearly all the thousands of Roman coins from the first few centuries A.D. which have been found in Scandinavia were unearthed in these islands, as well as great quantities of gold, silver, bronze, glass and earthenware articles, many richly ornamented, either made in the South or Roman in design. The first five centuries, it seems, were the really prosperous period in Öland.

The most striking memorial from Öland's period of greatness is, if we ignore the gold-hoards and treasures carried off to museums on the mainland, the remains of the fortress of Gråborg right in the centre of the island, in its day (it was built about 400 A.D.) the largest in the North of Europe. Little but the outer ramparts remain today: entering through a tunnel-way, you find yourself in a roughly circular enclosure, 225 meters in diameter. I was also shown under Borgholm Castle the walls of a fortress, dating from the same period, which are now being excavated. This site on the edge of Landborgen and above the best harbor in the island, was the obvious one for a great fortress, and in the stones up there much of Öland's later history can be read. Built probably in the thirteenth century and the key to the island, it fell alternately into the hands of Danes and Swedes, till Gustavus Vasa and his sons finally secured possession of it three centuries later. It was last stormed in a

war in 1677 when Danish and Dutch fleets landed troops in the south, marched northwards burning and plundering on the way, and unsuccessfully attacked it with 3,500 men. But the final blow came in 1809, long after it ceased to have military importance. The resident at the time had been given a large state grant for repairing it, but embezzled the sum, and when an inspection was about to take place, set fire to the old pile, which was completely gutted. Rebuilt, enlarged and restored at various times, this renaissance castle must in its day have been a magnificent place. It is so even today, its massive skeleton with numerous large windows standing against the sky and forming a whistling gallery for the ironical winds.

The churches of Öland are of infinitely less interest than those of Gotland. Of the two distinctly mediaeval ones, Gärdslösa has some fine carved portals by a Gutnish (which is the adjective from Gotland!) master of the thirteenth century, and Resmo some mural paintings from the same period. But the rest, though pleasant enough as landmarks—the slim spire of Gräsgård's, for instance—are like a thousand other black-and-white Swedish churches, and only sometimes have details of sufficient interest to bring to a standstill the tourist-laden buses that do lightning circular runs round the south or the north of the island.

A few miles west of Böda is a perfectly rounded bay with just a hint of beach



Öland Horses



One of the 500 Windmills

below the freakish little *raukar* or weathered cliffs, about six feet high, forming a sort of extension of Landborgen, there being a small stretch of Alvaren even up there—open and flat as elsewhere but running northwards into the pine forest which caps the island. Lounging there during the windless morn-

ing—in the water and on the beach—I had the whole place to myself, and began to think about that blue knob of an islet that lay in the midst of Kalmar Sound and appeared to be the centre of a circle suggested by the wide arc of the bay. Now there is a well in Borgholm Castle in which a virgin sometime in the shadowy past is supposed to have been drowned, and eventually (the legend goes) she reappeared, emerging from the water right up the Sound. Seen from the Castle on clear days as a blue dot on the skyline, she was named *Blå Jungfrun*, the Blue Virgin. That is the beginning but by no means the end of the romantic story of the islet. For centuries it was notorious as the resort of witches and wizards from all over Sweden, who were said to collect there to meet the Devil, their master, bringing all the children they could lay hands on. Tales fantastic even to the most hardened demonologist circulated concerning the orgies and what-not that were said to take place there, and as late as the 1670's hundreds of Swedes who believed they had participated in these revels were put to death.

Terence Heywood is a British author who has contributed several poems and articles to the REVIEW.

Blue-and-Yellow

BY TERENCE HEYWOOD

IS it, dear friend, your eyes I love you for—
 Bluer than wood-anemones, than those
 Unnumbered harebells of the Värmland slopes,
 Than Öland chicory, or Östgöta corn-
 flowers; or do I love you for your hair
 That knows your heart's true metal, shows it through
 An outcrop generously aurora'd where
 Earth's gold combines with bits of heavenly blue?

Scandinavians in America

Dr. A. N. Rygg, a leader among Americans of Norwegian descent in Greater New York, died in Brooklyn on September 21. He was 83 years of age. From 1912 to 1929 Dr. Rygg was editor and co-owner of *Nordisk Tidende*, and is widely credited with making a major contribution to the development of a Norwegian-American press of high integrity. He was for many years extremely active in church and social work in Brooklyn and was one of the executive brains of the phenomenal war-time "American Relief for Norway." For his services to Norway he was in 1947 named Commander of the Order of St. Olav. Dr. Rygg was the author of two books, "Norwegians in New York 1825-1925" and "American Relief for Norway."

A piece of balsa wood, part of the Kon-Tiki raft, has been presented by Thor Heyerdahl to the Norwegian-American Museum at Luther College in Decorah, Iowa.

Walter G. Hjertstedt is the Director and Founder of the International Drawing and Art Exchange with headquarters in Chicago. One of its chief objectives is the exchange of drawings and art work of pupils and students in order to create friendly relations among the youth of the world.

Reverend Arthur Herbert, Pastor of the Holy Trinity Lutheran Church of East Orange, New Jersey, and President of the Lutheran Memorial Hospital Association of Newark, on December 3 was awarded the Order of

Finlay, the highest scientific honor of the Republic of Cuba. The presentation of the decoration, in recognition of "outstanding merit," was made at the Academy of Science in Havana.

Actress Peggy Wood, star of the CBS television serial "I Remember Mama," has been awarded the Norwegian St. Olav medal for her portrayal of "Mama." At the presentation ceremony Miss Wood surprised the audience by giving a brief acceptance speech in Norwegian.

Norske Grafikere was the collective name of the exhibit of works by Norwegian print makers at the Serigraph Galleries in New York last autumn. *The New York Herald Tribune* commented, "One may appreciate how considerable is the extent to which imaginative concepts have penetrated the graphic field of Norwegian art today."

The Hektoen Memorial Library, named in honor of the late Dr. Ludwig Hektoen, world famous American pathologist, was dedicated at the Norwegian-American Hospital in Chicago last October.

The World Affairs Council of Monterey Peninsula is sponsoring a study group on the Scandinavian countries. Conducted by Colonel Worthington Hollyday, the courses include the history, geography, and economy of the Scandinavian nations, as well as Scandinavian-American cultural and political relations.



Rudy Larsen

NORWAY IN NEW YORK

Norwegian Classes from Bay Ridge High School who participated in the "Norway Night" Program of the Women's International Exposition.

Jean Hersholt, who has willed a part of his famous Hans Christian Andersen collection to the Library of Congress, in November presented the library with several items of his collection. Among these were Andersen's letters to Horace Scudder, who was Andersen's American publisher, as well as photo copies of Scudder's letters to Andersen, the original of which are in the collections of the Royal Library in Copenhagen. Also given to the library were a collection of letters from Andersen to Konferentsraadinde Kock and an uncut copy of *Genfærdet ved Palnatokes Grav*, with Andersen's dedication to Edgar Collin, as well as nine first editions of various Andersen works containing dedications, besides other valuable Andersen items.

First editions and other memorabilia of Hans Christian Andersen were shown during November at the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D.C. Also exhibited were *Motifs Aquarelles* by Baron Ernst von Maydell, under the sponsorship of Danish Ambassador Henrik Kauffmann and U.S. Ambassador to Denmark, Mrs. Eugenie Anderson. Maydell has been called "The Hans Christian Andersen of the Paint Brush," and has undoubtedly been inspired by the Danish writer.

The Danish Brotherhood in America, largest Danish fraternal organization in the United States, celebrated the seventieth anniversary of its founding on January 2.

Dr. J. Christian Bay, Librarian Emeritus of the John Crerar Library of Chicago, was honored by friends and admirers with a testimonial dinner at the Palmer House on his eightieth birthday on October 12. On the occasion of Mr. Bay's anniversary, the firm Rosenkilde & Bagger of Copenhagen published a radiant little book, *Greeting to J. Christian Bay*, with the assistance of libraries in Scandinavia and friends in Denmark and the United States. It contains English translations of letters by the Danish anatomist, geologist and theologian, Niels Stensen (1638-1686), and articles in Danish, among them one on the history of the Royal Library in Copenhagen.

Nordlyset, New York's only Danish newspaper, in October celebrated its sixtieth anniversary. The jubilee edition carried, in addition to the regular features and a history of the paper, messages and greetings from Danish Ambassador Henrik Kauffmann, Governor Dewey, Mayor Impellitteri, and prominent Americans of Danish ancestry.

Jens Jensen, Dean of the world's landscape architects, died on October 1 in his home in Ellison Bay, Wisconsin. He was 91 years old. Born in Dybbøl in South Jutland, he came to the United States at the age of 24.

The centennial of the Swedish language press in the United States was observed on November 25 with a dinner at the Svithiod Club in Chicago, arranged by the Swedish Journalists' Association of America. Greetings were received from King Gustaf VI Adolf

and Prime Minister Tage Erlander, while Prince Bertil took part in a recorded program arranged by the Swedish Broadcasting Company and flown to Chicago for the occasion.

The dinner commemorated the one hundredth anniversary of the appearance of the very first news sheet in Swedish published in the United States, *Skandinaven*. It was published by a Swedish immigrant, Anders Gustaf Öbom, who worked as editor, typesetter, and printer on his ambitious but short-lived venture. *Skandinaven* was soon followed by other papers, and during the past 100 years more than one thousand Swedish publications have appeared in the United States, of which about one-fourth were newspapers. Today, their number has declined to about one dozen. Several of these are of venerable lineage, and their total circulation is about 100,000. The tenacity which the Swedish press in America has shown was referred to in the telegram from the King, who also stressed the important role it has played in strengthening relations between Sweden and the United States.

Carl Milles, the famed Swedish-American sculptor, was elected a life member of the American Academy of Arts and Letters at its annual meeting in New York on November 30.

The 1951 Nobel Prize for Chemistry was awarded jointly to Professors Edwin M. McMillan and Glenn T. Seaborg, both of the University of California, for their discoveries in the chemistry of transuranium elements. Professor Seaborg was born in the small mining town of Ishpeming, Mich-

igan, and is of Swedish descent. In 1948 Dr. Seaborg received the John Ericsson Medal of the American Society of Swedish Engineers in New York; he is also a corresponding member of the Swedish Academy of Science.

A comprehensive exhibition of modern Swedish bookmaking craft opened in September in the Library of Congress in Washington, D.C. It was then shown on the Pacific Coast during December and January, and will be on view at the New York Public Library from March 1 to April 30, after which the books will be donated to the Library.

Nearly thirty artists are represented with 170 books, in addition to which are shown sketches for covers and illustrations and various designs of type. The collection contains special bindings and de luxe editions of novels, and books on art and architecture, as well as text books and pamphlets. It was originally assembled in Sweden by Valter Falk, of the Stockholm Typographical Guild, a group of craftsmen, designers and bibliophiles interested in the development of better bookmaking.

Edwin Björkman, Swedish-born author and journalist, died November 16 in Asheville, North Carolina, at the age of 85. He arrived in America in 1891 and was for some time publisher of Minnesota Posten in St. Paul. In 1894 he joined the *Minneapolis Times* and was later with the *New York Sun*, the *New York Times* and the *New*

York Post. Much of his literary work consisted of translations of the works of Strindberg. One of these was "Master Olof" which the American-Scandinavian Foundation published in 1915.

Dr. Kemp Malone, Professor of English literature at The Johns Hopkins University, has been honored with the publication of a *Festschrift* (*Philologica: The Malone Anniversary Studies*) on the occasion of his sixtieth birthday. The King of Denmark has created Dr. Malone a Knight of the Order of Dannebrog in recognition of his research and writings on Danish literature. The government of Iceland has conferred on him the Order of the Falcon for his research in Icelandic studies.

The five-weeks' summer school in English at the Union School of the Methodist Church in Scandinavia at Göteborg in Sweden arranged last summer by the College of Puget Sound in Tacoma and Emory University in Georgia was so successful that it will be repeated July 12 to August 16, 1952. The courses will be in education, literature, philosophy, psychology, social studies, and theology. The course offers students from American colleges and universities six semester hours credit. The tuition, room, and board charge are \$200. The Veterans' Administration approves attendance by veterans under the G.I. Bill. Applications and requests for information may be addressed to Dean Christian Miller, 3005 North 8th Street, Tacoma 6, Washington.

THE QUARTER'S HISTORY



DENMARK

THE DANISH RIGSDAG OPENED on October 2 when Prime Minister Erik Eriksen delivered the Government's Speech from the Throne, presenting its program. He stated that the Government had no plans for any new taxes and, if no unexpected events developed, found it reasonable to await the effects of the economic steps already taken before formulating any new long range economic policy. He also said that the presentation of new bills would be confined to the smallest possible number. The Government would wish to cooperate with agriculture, industry, and commerce to the greatest possible extent with a view to the freest possible development of initiative and production.

In its foreign policy, the Government would continue participation in the international field in accord with its membership in the United Nations, the Council of Europe and the OEEC, further develop Nordic cooperation, and endeavor to promote cooperation with the other members of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Finance Minister Thorkil Kristensen's speech accompanying the introduction of the national budget, also contained a plea for cooperation toward increasing production and exports to improve the balance of payments. The 1952-53 budget as submitted estimates receipts at 3,200 million

kroner and disbursements at the same amount compared with 2,900 million kroner for the present fiscal year, the increase being largely due to increased defense expenditures.

A TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP, commerce, and navigation between the United States and Denmark was signed on October 8 in Copenhagen. Ambassador Eugenie Anderson signed for the United States and Ole Bjørn Kraft, Minister of Foreign Affairs, signed for Denmark.

The new treaty supersedes the Convention of Friendship, Commerce and Navigation signed at Washington on April 26, 1826, which was the first treaty of any kind to be entered into between the United States and Denmark and the only treaty dealing with general economic relations to have been concluded between the two countries up to the present time. Moreover, the Convention of 1826, signed by Henry Clay as Secretary of State during the administration of John Quincy Adams, is the second major economic treaty in terms of length of existence and continuing force concluded by the United States Government; it is antedated only by the 1815 treaty with Great Britain.

Under the terms of the new treaty each of the two Governments: (1) agrees to accord within its territories to citizens and corporations of the other, treatment no less favorable than it accords to its own citizens and corporations with respect to normal in-

dustrial, commercial, and cultural pursuits; (2) formally endorses standards regarding the protection of persons, their property and interests that reflect the most enlightened legal and constitutional principles; (3) seeks to assist the private investor in such matters as the transfer of funds and management of business enterprises; and (4) reasserts its adherence to the principles of non-discriminatory treatment of trade and shipping.

The new treaty is the first friendship, commerce, and navigation treaty to be entered into by the United States with a member of the North Atlantic Community since the signing of the North Atlantic Treaty. The new treaty not only affirms and demonstrates the fundamental community of interest between the United States and Denmark but is a practical illustration of cooperation between NATO countries on non-military objectives.

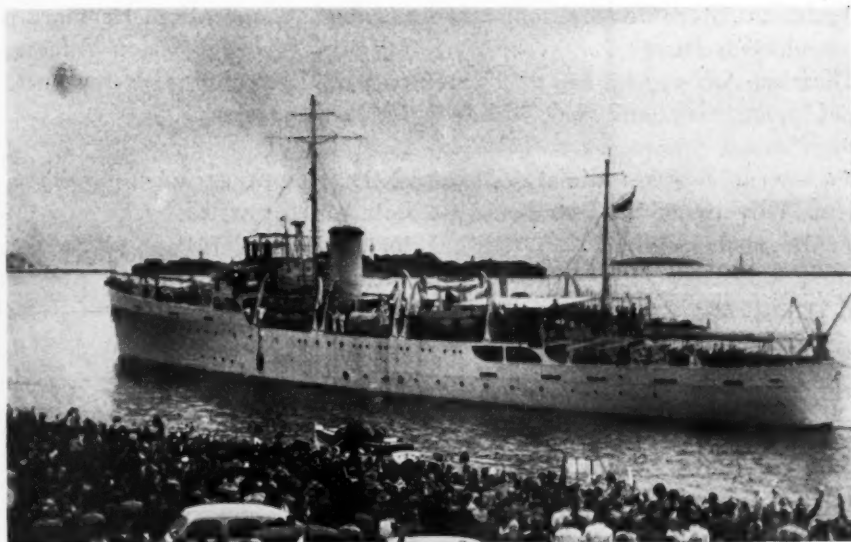
FOLLOWING HIS RETURN from the NATO Conference in Ottawa and the Nordic Foreign Ministers' meeting in Stockholm, Ole Bjørn Kraft opened a three-day foreign policy debate in the Folketing. He gave a detailed report on Ottawa and introduced a government resolution calling for ratification by Parliament of the vote for the admission of Greece and Turkey to membership in the Atlantic Defense Pact.

Kraft reiterated what he had stressed at Ottawa:—the points of view that Atlantic Pact policy must be a joint foreign policy and that the main task of NATO must be to make sure that the existing world tension does not lead to a general war. On the rearming of Germany he said that one thing is Germany's participation in

the defense of Europe and, quite another, the rise again of German militarism. "We continue to stand upon our Memorandum of 1947. We have—to use its words—'a special interest in seeing German militarism forever eradicated.'" On the new Slesvig-Holstein election law, which threatens to exclude some 71,000 Danish South Slesvig voters from political representation, Kraft said the news reached him at the meeting of the Nordic Foreign Ministers in Stockholm and that all of them joined in the wish that it would be possible to find a way out so that the Danish element obtain a reasonable representation. In Danish relations with Germany, the South Slesvig question, the right of the Danish element to a free democratic development, is one, Kraft said, "which we shall never lose sight of. It is a question which in large measure will influence the relationship of our two countries."

The debate was continued the following day by spokesmen for the political parties. The third day the resolution on ratifying the admission of Turkey and Greece to the Atlantic Pact was approved by an overwhelming majority, 103 against 22. For the Resolution voted the Social Democrats, Liberals, Conservatives and three members of the Justice Union as against the Radical Liberals, Communists, and three members of the Justice Union.

DENMARK, ON OCTOBER 4, published directives to the military, including home defense forces, "in the event of attack upon Danish territory or upon Danish military units outside Danish territory." Defense Minister Harald Petersen at the same time pointed out



Danish Information Office

M/S "GALATHEA"

The ship is seen leaving Copenhagen on its two-year scientific voyage around the world to explore the ocean depths.

that the order was not prompted by any emergency. The directives, taking the form of a Royal Order, said that "fighting must be undertaken unhesitatingly without waiting for any order or seeking to obtain one, even if any declaration of war or state of war be unknown to the respective chiefs."

That this order was issued at this time, the Defense Minister declared over the radio, must not be taken as an expression that the Government judged the situation with more pessimism today than earlier, and he ended his talk by stressing that it had no connection with the immediate foreign political situation. (Norway and Sweden had already taken similar action.)

LORENZO BAUTISTA of the Philippine Islands in October visited Copenhagen to voice the thanks of his country to

Denmark for having sent out the "Galathea" Expedition. Among other things, the Danish deep sea scientific investigations had enabled the Philippines better to plan their long term fisheries program.

NOVEMBER 1 MARKED the centenary of Kristen Kold's founding of his first Folk School, at Ryslinge on the island of Fyn. Kold, a disciple of Grundtvig, believed in the effectiveness of the Living Word in educating the people, and his "schools for life" became models for all later Folk Schools.

DENMARK'S DELEGATION to the United Nations General Assembly, which convened in Paris November 6, consisted of: Foreign Minister Ole Bjørn Kraft, Chairman, with Minister William Borberg, Denmark's Permanent

Delegate, as Alternate Chairman; Alsing Andersen, Henry L. W. Jensen, and Kristen Amby, who are all members of the Rigsdag; and Hermod Lanung.

The alternates were: Minister C. A. C. Brun, Director of the Foreign Ministry; B. Dons Møller, also of the Foreign Ministry; Mrs. Bodil Begtrup, Danish Minister to Iceland; and Finn T. B. Friis, Consultant to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

ON NOVEMBER 24 a fire and tremendous blast wrecked the Danish Naval Arsenal in the inner harbor of Copenhagen. The explosion was caused by a fire which also spread to a building where heavy mines and explosives were temporarily stored. Repercussions were felt throughout Greater Copenhagen, and, it is said, across the Sound in Sweden. 16 persons were killed and 60 persons were injured.

This, the nation's worst peace-time disaster, naturally startled the people of Copenhagen and gave rise to much anxious speculation. The Navy appointed an investigating committee, which already early in its work saw no reason to think that the explosion was caused by sabotage, but would not entirely rule out the possibility.

U.S. SENATOR HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, Democrat of Minnesota, was the speaker on December 3 in The Foreign Policy Society of Copenhagen. Interviewed by *Berlingske Tidende*, Senator Humphrey said inter alia that "we in America know what Denmark means as a partner in the Atlantic Pact. But I want to stress as my view that this Pact is more than a military one. It is also cultural, ideological, and

economic cooperation. Denmark is the bulwark in our common defense, not only military but also for the ideas which we represent."

ON DECEMBER 12, following a debate which was led by Foreign Minister Ole Bjørn Kraft and Finance Minister Thorkil Kristensen and lasted until midnight, the Danish Folketing passed the government's proposal to extend military service from 12 to 18 months, so as to be able to muster a full ready-to-fight division of 18,000 men. The measure was carried by the three major political parties—the two government parties (Liberal-Agrarians and Conservatives) and the Social Democrats—with 100 votes against 28. Voting against were Radical Liberals, Justice Union (Single Taxers) and Communists.

The Finance Minister reported on the deliberations in Paris within the NATO 12-man investigating committee—so far as they could be made public—and said it must be reckoned with that the Committee would propose that the Danish defense budgets for the 3-year period (1951-1954) should be increased by 40%, or from about 2,220 million kroner to about 3,100 millions.

A DANISH-GERMAN TRADE AGREEMENT FOR 1952 was concluded in Bonn on December 17. It envisages joint trade to a total amount of around 1,600 million kroner, or about the same as in 1951. Danish meat is to be free of duty while the duty on Danish cheese is to be reduced. Among German deliveries are fuel, chiefly coke (about one million tons—approximately the same as last year), and industrial products, also to a similar amount as in 1951.

TELEVISION HAD ITS DEBUT in Denmark on October 2. Transmission for the early period will be confined to the Copenhagen area, and the sale of receivers for the first year will be limited to 1500.

THE "URANIENBORG" OBSERVATORY of Tycho Brahe, famed Danish astronomer (1546-1601), on the island of Hven off Sweden, after its restoration was dedicated on October 27 in the presence of scientists from Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.

IT IS ESTIMATED that Denmark in 1952 will have a defense force of 225,000 men. This will include an army of 100,000, a navy of 25,000, an air defense of 15,000, local defense of 20,000, and home defense forces of 50,000 men.

GREENLAND IS NOT ONE, but three islands, is the verdict of the French Arctic Expedition, which last fall returned to France after several years' research in Greenland. It was found that Greenland, regarded as the world's largest island, in reality consists of three separate islands bridged by an ice-cap.

The French scientists measured the thickness of the ice-cap by setting off explosions and calculating the time it took for the echo of the blast to resound from the ground underneath. According to Captain Gaston Rouillon, leader of the expedition, they discovered that Greenland is divided into three islands by "two deep sounds running under the ice-cap from coast to coast."



ICELAND

POWER PLANTS at the outlet of Iceland's two largest lakes, Thingvallavatn in the south and Myvatn in the north, are nearly completed, thanks to Marshall aid. The electric energy thus supplied will quicken the wheels of Iceland's industries. Numerous waterfalls have not yet been harnessed, particularly the thundering Dettifoss in the wilderness of northeastern Iceland—the largest waterfall in Europe. Barring war or a volcanic eruption greater than any since Iceland was settled in 874, this little republic—"the hermit of the Atlantic"—will enjoy real economic prosperity before the end of this century.

FORESTATION of Iceland, for centuries a dream, will actually occur in the twentieth century. Already hundreds of thousands of coniferous seedlings have been planted in tree sanctuaries, and they are thriving. These saplings come from many lands where altitude or latitude conditions are similar to those of Iceland—and particularly from Alaska. After the last ice age the winds that distributed the heavy seeds of pines and spruces to northern Norway could not carry them to Iceland, but carried instead the lighter seeds of the birch. The birchwoods which the Norwegian settlers of Iceland found in 874 were gradually used for house construction or eaten by their herds of sheep, and Icelanders came to rely for wood largely on the driftwood from Siberia. Some romanticists deplore the coming forestation of Iceland on the ground that woods will

obstruct the lovely views of fjords and glaciers and in summer the green pastures bright with flowers.

FISHERIES, now that sheep are being destroyed and a better breed propagated, are at present the chief industry of Iceland. Every week truck loads of herring and cod from Iceland cross the American continent to the Pacific coast, and last autumn a shipload of Icelandic fish via the Panama Canal unloaded in the port of Los Angeles.

AMERICAN BOOKS for Iceland is one project of American Icelandic enthusiasm. A plan proposed to the American Society of Iceland failed, as did another plan examined by CARE, who sent a special expert to Iceland. The E.C.A. has now been approached for a solution. The Icelanders are the world's most avid readers of books, and some business blocks in Reykjavík have not one but two bookshops. Yet American books, due to the exchange situation, cannot be displayed in bookshop windows, though Icelanders at present are more interested in American than in any other foreign literature.

IMPORTS to Iceland still unhappily exceed exports by an average of ten million kronur a month. The largest single item of export is frozen fish, to the value of 135,790,000 kronur in the first ten months of 1951, whereas the export of wool, formerly Iceland's largest export, amounted to only 11,270,000 kronur. The deposit in the

National Bank relating to E.C.A. grants, October 31, was 226,601,000 kronur. The countries to which Iceland exported most in the first ten months were the United Kingdom, the United States, and the Netherlands, to the values of 118,984,000; 103,332,000; and 71,273,000 kronur.

ICELAND TAPESTRY, by Deena Clark, is the title of a magnificent article with many illustrations in color in the November 1951 issue of *The National Geographic Magazine*. It begins with the advice to the tourist: "You'll need a passport, a cocktail dress, a dinner gown, a raincoat, galoshes—and a boundless capacity for astonishment." Astonishment will be the chief reaction to the text of Miss Clark's pilgrimage and her amazing kodachromes of Icelanders in action.

Everything seems different in Iceland from anywhere else in the world. Travellers in recent years who get a few hours' glimpse of Iceland when changing planes at Keflavík now return in summer to see the field flowers and the flights of birds from southern lands against the background of glaciers and geysers in central Iceland.

ICELANDIC CHILDREN, although they are denied the modern fresh fruit diet of children in other lands, are adjudged by visiting health experts the healthiest children in the world. This may be due in part to their athletic life and to the iodine which they receive in their fish diet, and to that most delicious of all products of sour milk, the unique Icelandic *Skyr*.



NORWAY

IN A CABINET shift involving a change of ministers but no change in policy, Norwegian Prime Minister Einar Gerhardsen forwarded his resignation effective November 19, while three other members of the all-Labor Government stepped out of the cabinet. As Gerhardsen's successor, King Haakon named Oscar Torp, Labor M.P. and Governor of Vestfold County, while Peder Holt succeeded Reidar Carlsen as Minister of Fisheries, Trygve Bratteli replaced Olav Meisdalshagen as Minister of Finance, and Rasmus Nordbø followed Kristian Fjeld as Minister of Agriculture. Minister of Defense Jens Chr. Hauge filed his resignation at the same time, but agreed to remain in office pending completion of urgent defense negotiations.

PARLIAMENT, during the first week of November, had approved the admission of Turkey and Greece to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. All but four Laborites and two Liberals voted for the measure. In a foreign policy review preceding the vote, Foreign Minister Halvard Lange had touched on the German question, noting that sound policy called for the unification of Germany—though not at any price nor in the shortest time possible. He also noted that while there was considerable uneasiness in Norway regarding the revival of Germany's officer's corps, as well as the reappearance of certain extreme nationalistic tendencies, he was nevertheless confident that democratic forces within the country could be counted upon to as-

sure full and wholehearted cooperation with the other western democracies.

THE LAST THREE MONTHS of 1951 were marked by an exchange of notes between the Norwegian and Soviet Governments concerning two isolated matters, both of which reflect tensions growing out of the prevailing "cold war." August 22, the Soviet Government raised formal objections to a project launched by Norway a month earlier whereby the graves of some 8,500 Russian war-dead, scattered throughout North Norway, were to be assembled in a single large cemetery on the island of Tjøtta. The work of moving these graves was already underway at the time the Russian objection was received, and on October 10, the Norwegian Government agreed to a Soviet proposal for establishing a mixed commission to decide on restoration of the Russian war graves in Norway. Following a further exchange of notes wherein Norway agreed to suspend concentration and restoration of these war graves, a commission was finally named and the outcome of the issue will await the decision of this body.

Replying to a second Soviet charge in mid-October that Norway's defense preparations were designed to "carry out the anti-Soviet objectives" of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, Foreign Minister Halvard M. Lange reasserted that military cooperation under NATO was for the purpose of averting or resisting aggression. Norwegian military bases, he continued, will not be used for aggressive purposes, and the status of Svalbard (Spitzbergen) and Bear Island has

not been altered by their being included in the NATO defense area. He further denied categorically that there has been any question of fortifying Svalbard contrary to the Paris Treaty of 1920. In reply to Norway's formal denial of these charges, the Soviet government forwarded a second note on November 12 reiterating its earlier contentions and rejecting the firm Norwegian reply to its first note.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS held in Norway's 66 urban and 682 rural municipalities on October 8 resulted in marked gains for the Labor, Conservative, and Agrarian parties. Communists lost heavily in all districts, except in certain municipalities in northern Norway where they either succeeded in holding their own, or managed to capture control of several municipal councils. The elections are generally regarded as reflecting approval of Government policy and have undoubtedly consolidated the position of the Labor Party.

DELEGATES from the Swedish, Danish, Norwegian, and Icelandic parliaments, meeting in Stockholm in early October, approved a Swedish proposal calling for establishment of a permanent organ for inter-parliamentary cooperation. Yet to be approved by the parliaments of the four countries, this strictly advisory body would be made up of representatives from all political parties as well as the Premier and Foreign Minister of each country.

NORWEGIAN DEFENSE costs for the current budget period will in all likelihood rise to an unprecedented sum of 818 million kroner. This was revealed



Norwegian Official Photo W 3308

OSCAR TORP

Norway's New Premier

in early December, when Prime Minister Oscar Torp requested a supplementary defense appropriation of 120 million kroner. A yearly appropriation of approximately the same magnitude is further anticipated for each of the budget years until 1954, in order for Norway to meet its obligations under NATO military requirements. In arriving at these figures, the Government stressed that the country's economic capacity rather than NATO requirements had been the determining factor.

One of the most serious problems complicating Norwegian defense efforts is the shortage of adequately trained officers. As officers' salaries are lower in Norway than most of the other Atlantic Treaty countries, it is

entirely probable that a wage increase for officers will be proposed in the near future.

ON THE ECONOMIC FRONT, the North Norway program, based on a utilization of the area's natural resources including its hydroelectric potential, aims primarily at creating conditions attractive to private investment.

TEXTILE RATIONING ended December 1, and for the first time in nearly eleven years it became possible for the Norwegian consumer to purchase textiles and clothing without having to turn in the necessary number of ration points.

Following an extended series of hearings, the National Wage Board in early December resolved a dispute between the Norwegian Federation of Labor and the National Association of Employers by awarding a cost-of-living increase to a large segment of the country's wage earners. Retroactive from October 13, 1951, the decision gave adult employees and apprentices per-hour wage increases of 21 and 11 øre, respectively. Office workers were awarded a monthly increase of 44.47 kroner.

Lifting of textile rationing and the new wage increase, combined with the fact that Norwegian stores were this year offering the widest range of goods available since 1939, were all responsible for making this the most expensive Christmas that most Norwegians can remember. Sales were extremely heavy, despite high prices, and crowds of shoppers were without precedent.

NORWEGIAN EXPORTS during the first three quarters of 1951 increased to a

total value of 2,859 million kroner, or an average of 317 million per month. Compared with the January-September period of 1950, the increase amounts to 942 million kroner. Imports during the same period were some 946 million kroner above those for the first nine months of 1950. Most of the increase in export values may be traced to phenomenal increases in world prices of wood derivatives and in shipping rates, while only a limited percentage may be traced to an increased quantitative output. Most of the export increase has also gone to lands outside the dollar area. In fact, the value of exports to the United States has fallen off steadily since the beginning of 1951.

DECEMBER 10, the 55th anniversary of the death of Alfred Nobel, the Nobel Peace Prize was formally awarded to the French Labor leader and peace advocate Leon Jouhaux, at ceremonies in Oslo. Gunnar Jahn, Director of the Bank of Norway and Chairman of the Norwegian Parliament's Nobel Committee, made the official presentation. M. Jouhaux has been prominent in French and international labor affairs for nearly half a century and was Secretary-General of the French Confederation of Labor from 1909 to 1947.

DR. FREDE CASTBERG, Board Member of the Academy of International Law at The Hague since 1947 and Professor of International Law at Oslo University, was elected Rector of that institution in late October, replacing Dr. Otto Lous Mohr.

ATOMIC SCIENTISTS from six foreign countries, including Dr. Niels Bohr of

Denmark, Dr. Lawrence Hafstad, U.S. Director of Reactor Development, and Dr. E. O. Lawrence of the University of California, were present at Kjeller, November 28 for the official opening of the Norwegian-Dutch Atomic Institute. One of the outstanding achievements of international scientific cooperation, the new reactor utilizes Dutch uranium as a fuel and Norwegian heavy water as a moderator, and is the first reactor to be built outside the United States, Britain, Canada, France, and the Soviet Union. It was designed for research and small-scale production of radio-active isotopes only, and was built at a cost of 19 million kroner. Employing some fifty scientists, the new Norwegian-Dutch Institute will study the

application of radio-active isotopes in medicine, biology, and technology and will conduct fundamental nuclear physics research.

AN INSTITUTE for Experimental Medical Research, the first of its kind in Norway, was recently opened by the University of Oslo. Located at Ullevål Hospital, the Institute was established through a 350,000 kroner donation by Anders Jahre, whaling operator and ship-owner of Sandefjord. The Institute will also receive interest on a 1,000,000 kroner fund donated by the associated Jahre whaling companies as well as a 200,000 kroner grant toward operating expenses provided by a group of Norwegian businessmen.



A COALITION GOVERNMENT of Social Democrats and Agrarians on October 1 succeeded the Social-Democratic Labor Cabinet which had held power since the wartime National Government was dissolved in the summer of 1945. The close cooperation that existed between the two parties during most of the 1930's has thus been resumed. In the new Cabinet, the Farmers' Union occupies four of the sixteen seats. The new Government is assured of a safe majority in the two Houses of the Riksdag. In the Second Chamber, the Social Democrats at present hold 112 of a total of 230 seats, while in the in-

directly elected First Chamber, with 150 members, their current strength is 79. The Farmers' Union now brings the Government 30 and 25 Riksdag votes, respectively.

Tage Erlander remained as head of the Government, and Östen Unden stayed on as Foreign Minister. Gunnar Sträng, formerly Minister of Agriculture, was named Minister of Social Welfare to succeed Gustav Möller, who retired on a pension. The latter first became Minister of Social Welfare in 1924 and has played a leading part in the expansion of the Swedish social security system during the past quarter century. Among other changes are the transfer of Torsten Nilsson from the Defense Ministry to the Department of Communications and the

appointment of Sven Andersson, formerly Minister without Portfolio, to succeed Mr. Nilsson.

A non-partisan, general support of the main phases of the country's foreign policy is one of the goals of the new Government, according to its official declaration. In the United Nations and other international organizations, efforts to achieve understanding and cooperation among the countries should be encouraged. Collaboration among the Northern countries should be further developed. Sweden must remain outside of military alliances, which may bring the country in opposition to other states or groups of states. For the protection of Sweden's independence and democratic way of life, the declaration added, a strong national defense must be maintained.

PRINCE CARL, a younger brother of the late King Gustaf V, died on October 24 in his Stockholm home. He was over ninety years old. As president of the Swedish Red Cross from 1906 to 1945, he developed this organization into a popular movement with more than 500,000 members. During both World Wars, he personally inaugurated programs that helped ameliorate the lot of war prisoners, invalids, and refugees of many nationalities.

In 1897 Prince Carl married the Danish Princess Ingeborg. Three daughters were born: Princess Margaretha, married to Prince Axel of Denmark; Princess Märtha, married to Crown Prince Olav of Norway, and the late Princess Astrid, who, as wife of King Leopold III, became Queen of the Belgians. She perished in an automobile accident in Switzerland in

1935. A son, Prince Carl, Jr., was born to Prince Carl and Princess Ingeborg in 1911.

FOUR POLISH SEAMEN on October 9 made another dramatic escape to Sweden. In the Baltic, they forced the captain, second officer and a crew member of their trawler to sail the ship to Karlskrona, the main Swedish navy base on the southeastern coast. The trawler with the captain and the two others returned to Poland.

THE POLISH INSINUATIONS of malevolent anti-Polish activity in Sweden inspired by "certain elements" were characterized in a Swedish Foreign Ministry note of November 1 as entirely groundless and profoundly offensive.

The atmosphere in Sweden is not anti-Polish, the note stressed, and recalls the Swedish humanitarian aid to Poland during and after the Second World War. However, Swedish newspapers have a right to comment in a critical manner upon certain manifestations of communist policy in Poland, such criticism being no more sensational than that directed by the Polish press against the policy of non-communist countries. Refuting a series of Polish accusations mainly relating to the treatment of Polish citizens seeking asylum in Sweden, the note pointed out that the right of asylum in Sweden goes back to a remote past. The Swedish Government also reserves to itself the right to revert to the question of the high-handed methods applied by the Polish authorities in arresting and detaining Swedish sailors in Polish ports, finally stressing that



The American Swedish News Exchange

PÄR LAGERKVIST

*Winner of the 1951 Nobel Prize
in Literature*

there exists a convention of conciliation and arbitration between Sweden and Poland.

AMERICAN-SWEDISH discussions concerning the winding-up of Marshall aid to Sweden were terminated in Stockholm in October. Sweden had previously announced that it would not utilize parts of the so-called conditional aid that remained unused by September 1. The time limit for utilizing the technical aid, which included dollar grants for study trips to the United States, was set for September 30. Any Marshall dollars that may be paid out after these dates will be repaid by Sweden to the United States. The American Marshall representation in Stockholm ceased to operate on October 1.

FOUR NUCLEAR scientists — two young professors at the University of California in Berkeley, one Briton and one Irishman—were announced in Stockholm on November 15 as winners of the Nobel Prizes in chemistry and physics, while Pär Lagerkvist, 60-year-old Swedish author, was awarded the prize in literature.

The Swedish Academy of Science awarded the chemistry prize to Professors Edwin M. McMillan, 44, and Glenn T. Seaborg, 39, both of the University of California, for their discoveries in the chemistry of transuranium elements, and the physics prize to Sir John Cockcroft, 54, of Harwell Institute, England, and Dr. E. T. S. Walton, 48, of Dublin University, for pioneer work on the transmutation of artificially accelerated atomic particles. The names of these four scientists, William L. Laurence writes in *The New York Times*, "stand out in the annals of science among the top architects of the atomic age."

A month earlier, on October 18, it had been announced that Dr. Max Theiler of the Public Health Division of the Rockefeller Foundation in New York had won the prize for medicine and physiology. Dr. Theiler received the award in recognition of his discovery of effective vaccines to protect human beings against yellow fever.

With traditional pomp and ceremony, the 1951 Nobel Festival was observed in the flower-decked grand auditorium of the Stockholm Concert House on December 10, the day on which Alfred Nobel died in 1896. From the hand of King Gustaf VI Adolf, the prize winners received their gold medals, embossed diplomas, and checks, amounting to \$32,357 each, except in

the case of joint awards, when each laureate received one half of this sum. On the same night, in Oslo, Leon Jouhaux, French labor leader, received the Nobel Peace Prize from the chairman of the Nobel Committee of the Norwegian Storting, according to Alfred Nobel's will.

PLANS FOR A SCANDINAVIAN parliamentary council achieved more concrete form at a meeting of the Nordic Interparliamentary Union in Stockholm in December. The proposed organ will consist of the Premiers and Foreign Ministers of Denmark, Norway, Sweden, and Iceland, as well as sixteen Parliament members from the first three countries and five from Iceland. The council is to meet at least once a year in one of the Scandinavian capitals to discuss and make recommendations about joint actions in legislative and other fields. Permanent secretariats in the four capitals will serve as Scandinavian information centers. The Nordic Interparliamentary Union, in which Finland is also represented, will continue to function.

A SURVEY of Sweden's uranium deposits has been started by groups of experts dispatched to various parts of the country. Subsequent research, based on this survey, will reveal whether the deposits are suitable for extraction and production of uranium, which may lay the foundation for a future Swedish production of atomic energy.

Ever since 1946, when the so-called Atomic Energy Committee was formed, intensive research and experimental work in the field of atomic energy has been carried on in Sweden jointly by

industry, the government, five different university organizations, and the Research Institute for Experimental Physics in Stockholm. Sweden's first reactor, of 100 kilowatts, is now being built near the capital, blasted into solid rock, and is expected to be operating in 1953. The reactor will contain three to four tons of uranium, moderated by heavy water imported from Norway. The unit will be of great value for continued experiments and for the production of isotopes, which Sweden hitherto has imported from the United States and Great Britain. As far as other equipment is concerned, Sweden's third cyclotron, with a capacity of 25 million electron volts, was completed last summer. At Nobel prize winner professor The Svedberg's institution for atomic power research in Upsala, a synchro-cyclotron of 200 million electron volts is nearing completion. In addition to these, Sweden already boasts a number of van der Graaf generators, of which the two largest, now building in Lund and Gothenburg, will have a capacity of three to four million volts.

THE SWEDISH-RUSSIAN credit agreement of 1946 expired on December 9. It was a basic agreement, whereby the Swedish Government promised to extend to Russia a total credit of 1,000 million kronor, while the final trade transactions would depend upon negotiations between Russian authorities and the respective Swedish industries. Only somewhat more than half of the original credit, or about 540 million kronor, the equivalent of approximately \$105 million according to the present rate of exchange, has been used by the Russians, including about

\$18 million worth of orders which remain to be filled.

Negotiations on the agreement started during the war, when the Swedish Government was based on a coalition of all non-Communist parties. At that time, Sweden was prepared to grant credits to war-ravaged countries on a rather large scale. It also seemed likely that Germany, which before the war had been Sweden's leading supplier and second largest customer, would be eliminated for an unpredictable time, making it necessary for Sweden to take new steps to assure herself future foreign trade.

THE AUTUMN SESSION of the Swedish Riksdag ended in the middle of December with a two-day debate on economic policies. A 12 per cent levy on gross investments exceeding 12,000 kronor for the next two years was enacted, as was a compulsory freezing of 25 per cent of money received from the sale of standing timber. These two decisions are the most important ones made during the autumn session, in addition to a law authorizing the Government to control interest rates.

ERNST HILDING ANDERSSON, forty-two-year-old chief petty officer in the Swedish Navy, who had confessed to conducting espionage for the benefit of Soviet Russia, was sentenced on November 14 to life imprisonment at hard labor, the maximum penalty under Swedish law for peacetime espionage. The ten members of a Stockholm magistrate court were unanimous in their decision. During the trial it was brought out that a reporter on *Ny*

Dag, the main Communist organ in Sweden, in 1946 arranged the first contact between Andersson and the then secretary of the Russian Legation, by the name of Vinogradov, in the latter's home.

The same day Andersson was sentenced, the Minister of National Defense said in reply to a question in the Riksdag that security measures of the national defense must be tightened. Since 1948, almost every independent unit of the national defense has had its own security chief, in addition to which a careful screening of the personnel aims at preventing those who are not law-abiding or civic minded from gaining employment in the defense.

NILS NILSSON SKUM, the famed Lapp painter, died at the age of 79 on December 27 in his log cabin in the Siskavaara Mountains. Nils Skum's career as an artist was little short of fabulous. A denizen of the far north who lived under the most primitive conditions, he was a reindeer herder by vocation. A Swedish inspector of nomad schools discovered his talents and persuaded him to illustrate a book and tell the story of his life. It sold in Sweden under the title *Same Sita* (Lapp Village) and became a best-seller. He was invited to Stockholm, was lionized in art circles, and gave a one-man show. His many pictures, mostly of reindeer, tell the story of the Lapps and established his reputation as one of Sweden's most prominent artists. Mr. Skum's work was exhibited at the Museum of Natural History in New York in 1946.

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by means of interchange of students, publications, and a Bureau of Information*

ESTABLISHED BY NIELS POULSON, IN 1910

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Dr. James Creese, sometime secretary of this Foundation, celebrated October 30 to November 1 the sixtieth anniversary of the Drexel Institute of Technology of which he is now President. Important Convocation addresses were delivered by scores of leaders in American industry and public life. General of the Army George Catlett Marshall gave the opening and French Minister of Defense Georges Bidault the closing address. Drexel Institute has close to ten thousand students.

The ASF Music Center

A little more than a year has passed since the establishment of the American-Scandinavian Foundation Music Center, and the organizational work is now virtually completed. The Center's handsomely appointed facilities include a superb radio-phonograph and tape recorder, and the newly acquired furniture is ideally suited for purposes of

listening and study. Thanks to the generosity of the performing rights societies, music publishers and phonograph record manufacturers of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Iceland, the library of the Music Center now comprises musical scores and recordings representing nearly 300 works by more than 100 different composers. Outstanding 20th century figures represented are Carl Nielsen, Niels Viggo Bentzon, Holmboe, Rii-sager, Ebbe Hamerik, Høffding, Koppel, Tarp, and Schultz of Denmark; Sibelius, Klami, Madetoja, Sonninén, Aare Merikanto, Palmgren, Kuula, Linnala, and Ranta of Finland; Leifs, Isolfsson, Helgason, Thordarson, and Sveinbjörnsson of Iceland; Sæverud, Valen, Egge, Monrad-Johansen, Braien and Nystedt of Norway; Rosenberg, Alfvén, Atterberg, Nystroem, Rangström, Larsson, and Wirén of Sweden. All of this material is available for study by professional musicians and

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Trustees

Dr. James Creese, sometime secretary of this Foundation, celebrated October 30 to November 1 the sixtieth anniversary of the Drexel Institute of Technology of which he is now President. Important Convocation addresses were delivered by scores of leaders in American industry and public life. General of the Army George Catlett Marshall gave the opening and French Minister of Defense Georges Bidault the closing address. Drexel Institute has close to ten thousand students.

The ASF Music Center

A little more than a year has passed since the establishment of the American-Scandinavian Foundation Music Center, and the organizational work is now virtually completed. The Center's handsomely appointed facilities include a superb radio-phonograph and tape recorder, and the newly acquired furniture is ideally suited for purposes of

listening and study. Thanks to the generosity of the performing rights societies, music publishers and phonograph record manufacturers of Sweden, Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Iceland, the library of the Music Center now comprises musical scores and recordings representing nearly 300 works by more than 100 different composers. Outstanding 20th century figures represented are Carl Nielsen, Niels Viggo Bentzon, Holmboe, Rii-sager, Ebbe Hamerik, Høffding, Koppel, Tarp, and Schultz of Denmark; Sibelius, Klami, Madetoja, Sonninén, Aare Merikanto, Palmgren, Kuula, Linnala, and Ranta of Finland; Leifs, Isolfsson, Helgason, Thordarson, and Sveinbjörnsson of Iceland; Sæverud, Valen, Egge, Monrad-Johansen, Braien and Nystedt of Norway; Rosenberg, Alfvén, Atterberg, Nystroem, Rangström, Larsson, and Wirén of Sweden. All of this material is available for study by professional musicians and

music lovers alike, and plans are underway for a series of regular concerts of recorded music and informal discussions to be held at the Music Center for all who want to learn at first hand about the creative music of the Northern countries.

The Music Center has to its credit during 1951 a number of concrete accomplishments in the realm of concert and radio performances of Scandinavian music. Carl Nielsen's Fifth Symphony and Ture Rangström's King Erik's Songs are only two of the major Scandinavian works which have been introduced to American listeners during 1951 under Music Center auspices. Of great importance in the work of the Music Center has been the series of four broadcasts over the Columbia Broadcasting System in September, in which James Fassett, CBS Supervisor of Music, featured music of Denmark, Sweden, Finland, and Norway respectively, following a summer tour of Scandinavia under the auspices of the American - Scandinavian Foundation. So encouraging was the mail response to these special programs on *Your Invitation to Music* that it was decided to explore ways and means of putting the Foundation and its Music Center on the air regularly with a weekly Scandinavian music series.

Beginning February 3, the first thirteen programs were launched over eleven of the leading radio stations in the United States which specialize in the broadcasting of fine music. Under the sponsorship of the Scandinavian Airlines System, the Foundation is presenting a 55-minute program once each week which is heard over WQXR-New York, WXHR-Boston, WFLN-Philadelphia, WBIB-New Haven,

WGMS-Washington, WWIN-Baltimore, WEAW-Chicago, WEW-St. Louis, KIXL-Dallas, KSMO-San Francisco, and KFAC-Los Angeles. The music featured on these broadcasts is all from the Northern countries. However, every effort will be made to provide a balance between unfamiliar works and the masterpieces of Grieg and Sibelius. Throughout the series will be heard such celebrated artists as Jussi Björling, Lauritz Melchior, Kirsten Flagstad, Aksel Schiøtz, Aulikki Rautawaara, as well as famed organizations like the Danish State Radio Symphony Orchestra, the Helsinki University Choir, the Oslo Philharmonic Orchestra, the Stockholm Concert Association Orchestra, and the Göteborg Radio Symphony Orchestra.

Last, but far from least, definite progress has been made in the direct and indirect efforts by the Music Center to get a better representation of the contemporary music by the Northern countries on American long playing records. London has issued Alfvén's Midsummer Vigil Swedish Rhapsody and Nielsen's Sinfonia Espansiva, and plans to bring out Rangström's First Symphony later in 1952. Dial has issued Nystroem's Sinfonia del Mare. Mercury has scheduled for 1952 release a series of contemporary Danish works including the Trumpet Concertino by Riisager, as well as scores by Svend Erik Tarp, Finn Høffding, and Poul Schierbeck.

Publications

During 1952 the Foundation will publish three new books, two as regular book publications and one as an "auxiliary" book. The first book to be



Swedish American Line

ASF DINNER ON M/S "STOCKHOLM"

L. to r.: Danish Ambassador Henrik Kauffmann, U.S. Ambassador to Denmark Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, Swedish Ambassador Erik Boheman, ASF President Lithgow Osborne.

issued is *The Three Ibsens* by Bergliot Ibsen, which two years ago was a best-seller in Norway, where it was called *De tre*. Bergliot Ibsen, daughter of Bjørnstjerne Bjørnson and daughter-in-law of Henrik Ibsen, gives in this book glimpses of the private life of Henrik and Suzannah Ibsen and their son Sigurd.

American Scandinavian Studies by Professor Adolph Burnett Benson is the 1952 "auxiliary" publication. The volume, which is edited by Dr. Marshall W. S. Swan, contains a wide selection of the articles and essays by Professor

Benson, who is former head of the Department of Germanic Languages at Yale University and author of several books about Scandinavians in America.

The second regular book of the year, which is scheduled for fall publication, will be a new edition of J. P. Jacobsen's *Marie Grubbe*. This famous novel, in Hanna Astrup Larsen's translation, has been out of print for many years.

Fund Raising Dinner

The Swedish American Line entertained 250 guests and donors to the Foundation at dinner on board M.S.

"Stockholm" in New York harbor November 9. The Scandinavian ambassadors and consuls general participated, as well as Mrs. Eugenie Anderson, American Ambassador to Denmark. H. Christian Sonne, treasurer of the Foundation, acted as toastmaster and explained that \$50,000 in gifts annually is now required to maintain the Foundation, over and above its endowment. Beardsley Ruml, author of the Pay-as-you-go Tax Plan made the chief address, on investment in education. James Creese, former secretary of the Foundation, reviewed the history of the Foundation.

Edgar Bergen, who flew across the continent to attend this event, gave a serious speech on the philosophy of humor and then introduced Charlie McCarthy. Mr. Bergen gave the Foundation a \$4,500.00 travelling fellowship for the study of humor.

Within a few days after the dinner more than \$50,000 had been subscribed by guests for the operation of the Foundation, but greater contributions are needed to increase its endowment. It is hoped that another steamship company will offer a dinner on the Pacific coast. G. Hilmer Lundbeck Jr., American chief of the Swedish American Line, is chairman of the Foundation's 1951-1952 Drive.

Other Functions

November 20, a reception was held at the New York headquarters of the Foundation for the delegation of industrialists from Denmark, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden invited by ECA to inspect American production.

December 4, the trustees gave a luncheon at the Harvard Club for Gustaf Sahlin, vice-president of the Swe-

den-America Foundation. The President of that Foundation, Mr. J. Sigfrid Edström, also participated on this day, one of the last of his three-month tour of the United States and Mexico inspecting factories and meeting officials of the International Olympics, of which he is chairman. On this tour Mr. Edström was made an honorary citizen of Mexico City, New Orleans, and Philadelphia and given the token keys of those cities.

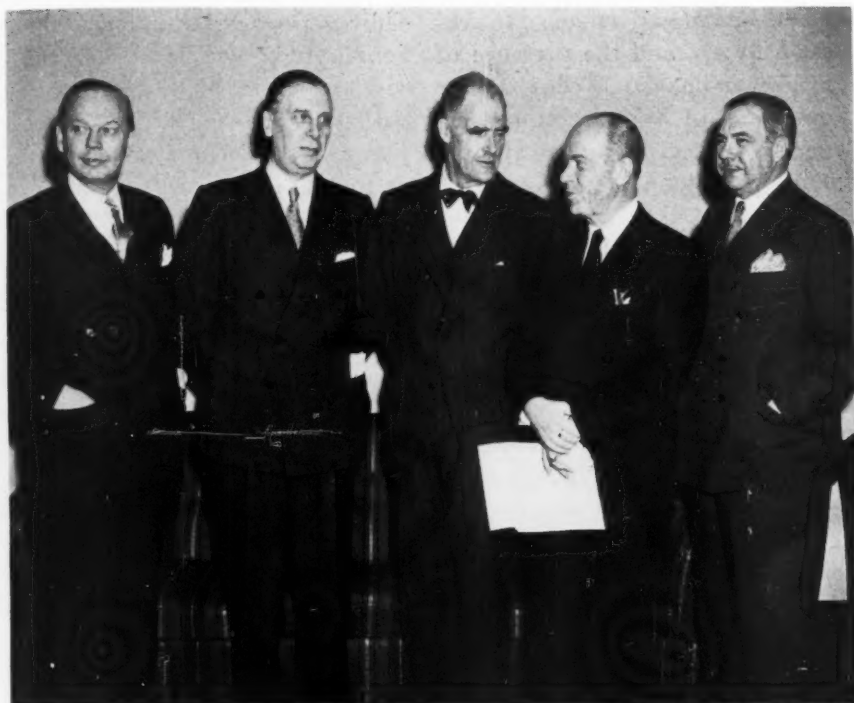
December 5 the trustees gave a luncheon at the Harvard Club for Olav Jarlsby, president of Saugbruksforeningen, Halden, Norway. Mr. Jarlsby provided the furniture in Norwegian style for the board room and the library of the Foundation's new office building in New York. This is the second floor. The first floor is furnished by Sweden, the third floor by Denmark.

December 20, the Foundation gave a large Christmas Party in its New York headquarters for students and trainees from Scandinavia.

Danmark-Amerika Fondet

Viden og kunnen er hård valuta is the title of an attractive booklet issued by the Denmark-Amerika Foundation. This brochure maintains that Knowledge and Skill are the hardest cash a Dane can possess. The booklet contains letters of praise from many of the 1535 Danish students who have been sent to America in the past generation through the auspices of that Foundation, as well as the names of Danish men-of-means whose contributions have made possible this accumulation of mental assets.

Mrs. Annette Jerrild, director of D.A.F., visited the United States again for consultation in December.

*Swedish American Line***RECEPTION FOR SCANDINAVIAN ECA TEAMS**

*L. to r.: G. Hilmer Lundbeck Jr., Gustaf Sahlin, Lithgow Osborne,
Rolf von Heidenstam, Nils Johaneson.*

Sverige-Amerika Stiftelsen

"Vocational and Non-Academic Study in Sweden" is a booklet of 104 pages (price 50 cents) issued by that Foundation in English in 1951, containing full information for prospective American students about schools and institutions offering technical studies in every province of Sweden.

Augustana Chapter

On October 30 members of the Augustana Chapter from three cities met in the Library Lecture Room of Augustana College in Rock Island, Illinois.

Chaplain Ellis Youngdahl of the

Moline Lutheran Hospital spoke of his experiences and impressions during the 21 months he spent in Iceland as an army chaplain. His lively and varied presentation of the social, cultural, and economic life of the Icelanders and of Iceland in relation to the war was much enjoyed, as were the examples of the native art of Iceland that he showed.

Dr. Arthur A. Wald spoke briefly of the many activities and achievements of the American-Scandinavian Foundation, in its publications, fellowships, and recently established music center. Some of the publications were displayed, with the suggestion that

they could be borrowed from the Augustana Library, and the presence of American-Scandinavian Fellow Leroy Karlstrom and of Miss Kerstin Hård av Segerstad, Swedish student and assistant at Augustana, was announced. Dr. Wald also asked that consideration be given to the possibility of securing a permanent executive secretary, to further the significant activities of the Chapter.

Boston Chapter

The first meeting of the fall season took place at the Phillips Brooks House in Cambridge and was mainly devoted to the election of officers for the coming year. Mr. Llewellyn Jones was elected President for 1951-52 to succeed Mr. Reinhold L. Swan. Mr. Jones is well known as a translator from the Scandinavian languages and is also president of the Cambridge Authors' Club. Dr. Elizabeth Deichmann was elected Vice President, Miss Eva Stromwall Corresponding Secretary, and Miss Esther Gustafson Treasurer. Mr. Swan accepted the office of Recording Secretary. Following the elections, Mr. Lauriz Laurizsen, better known as "Uncle Oke" of short wave station WRUL, gave an interesting talk on his recent experiences in Denmark. Also, together with a Danish exchange student he staged an interview typical of those that he had broadcast from Denmark.

At the October meeting President Jones led a discussion about the new Treaty of Friendship, Commerce, and Navigation, entered into by the United States and Denmark.

The November meeting featured a lecture on Iceland by Professor Kenneth Ballard Murdock of Harvard

University. His talk was based on personal impressions from a recent short visit to that country. This, coupled with his vast knowledge of Icelandic literature, made for a very enjoyable as well as instructive meeting.

The December meeting was given over to the singing of Christmas carols under the leadership of Mr. Swan. Mr. Poul G. Andersson, a trainee from Denmark, told about his American impressions and experiences and showed color slides, all of which added up to a very festive evening.

California Chapter

The regular fall meeting of the California Chapter was held on November 7 in San Francisco, at which more than eighty persons were present, including the Consuls General of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. The President of the Chapter, Mr. Olof Lundberg, after a brief report of activities since the last meeting, introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. Eric C. Bellquist, Professor of Political Science on the Berkeley Campus of the University of California, who had recently returned from a two-years' stay in Sweden as First Secretary of the American Embassy and Director of the U.S. Information Service in Stockholm. Professor Bellquist chose not to speak on the official duties and functions which had been his, but, rather, to give an informative and humorous description of the inside workings of an American embassy in a monarchy. The President expressed the pleasure of the California Chapter for the informative talk and welcomed Professor Bellquist back again as an active participant in the Chapter's affairs. Mrs. Adolf Pabst, Chairman of the arrangements for the



*Erik J. Friis
visiting the Viking Ship House in Oslo
on his Scandinavian trip last autumn*

evening, received a warm vote of thanks.

The Christmas dinner of the Chapter was held also in San Francisco, on December 10, 1951. The speakers of the evening were Mr. Carl Garmann, Norway's new Commercial Attaché in San Francisco, who gave an informative and penetrating discussion on the subject of "The Importance of Foreign Trade for Norway." He was followed by Dr. Haakon Haraldsen, Professor of Chemistry at the University of Oslo, who gave an interesting outline of "University and Research in Norway." In addition, a new Norwegian winterfilm in sound and color was shown, which completed the program.

The Chairman, Mr. Olof Lundberg, was happy to announce that through the efforts of the Chapter a donation of \$200 for dictionaries, books, and/or equipment for the Office of the Scandinavian Department at the University of California, had been received from

Mrs. Hildur Friden of San Francisco, widow of the late Mr. Carl Friden, one of the principal donors who made the establishment of the Chair in Scandinavian possible at the University of California some years ago.

The dinner consisted of the traditional Scandinavian smörgåsbord and Christmas delicacies. Mr. Lundberg conveyed the season's greetings to the members present, and the meeting adjourned.

The California Chapter, the oldest chapter of the Foundation in the western United States, functions in close cooperation with the University of California at Berkeley. The President of the Chapter, Mr. Lundberg, is Controller of the University, and most of the directors are professors at the institution and former fellows of the Foundation. This intimate contact with the University has made the Chapter a natural center for advice and counseling of Scandinavian students and trainees who arrive in the San Francisco region; and there are few Scandinavian scholars who pass through San Francisco and Berkeley who fail to call upon the Chapter.

The Scandinavian Department at the University, under the energetic and brilliant leadership of Professor Assar G. Janzén, is continuing to grow and develop. It was a source of great disappointment that an assistant professor from Norway, who had been invited to join the faculty, was unable to do so during the academic year 1950-51; but it is hoped that this position, for which funds were voted by the Board of Regents, will be filled before the end of the current academic year. During the current year, during which Professor Janzén is being assisted by Miss

Margrethe Schioler, a lecturer in Danish, the Department offers the following courses:

- Elementary Swedish
- Elementary Norwegian
- History of Scandinavian Literature
- The Plays of Ibsen
- The Novel in Scandinavia
- Masterpieces of Old Norse Literature
- Special Study for Advanced Undergraduates
- Special Study for Graduate Students

The over-all enrollment in the current fall courses is about 55. With the addition of the assistant professorship in Norwegian, the Department expects to be able to offer advanced degrees by 1953. It is hoped, of course, that sometime thereafter the Ph.D. in Scandinavian might be offered, presumably in connection with development of area studies in the Scandinavian field.

Chicago Chapter

A dinner in honor of J. Sigfrid Edström marked the commencement of the fall activities of the Chicago Chapter. Over one hundred people assembled at the Chicago Bar Association on October 24 to meet Mr. Edström, president of the Sweden-America Foundation and head of the International Olympic Committee. Mr. Edström spoke about the activities of the Foundation as well as present conditions and coming events in the Scandinavian North.

October 28, the Chicago Chapter, in conjunction with North Park College and the Icelandic Association of Chicago, presented an organ recital at

the College by Dr. Páll Isolfsson, organist of the Cathedral Church in Reykjavík, Iceland. The guests were invited to meet the distinguished musician at a reception following Dr. Isolfsson's performance.

Among the Chapter's special guests at a sherry party, November 19, were Mr. Tore Tallroth, Swedish cultural relations attaché, Mrs. Tallroth, and two Chicago authors of great interest in Sweden, Lillian Budd, author of *April Snow*, and Nelson Algren, whose works include *The Man with the Golden Arm*. Those present had the pleasure of hearing Mr. Tallroth speak of the duties of a cultural relations attaché in this country, and they also had the opportunity to hear Mrs. Budd and Mr. Algren tell of their special interests.

Before Thanksgiving the chapter sent to its members a list of the 96 students from the Northern countries studying at institutions in the Chicago area suggesting each be given the opportunity of enjoying that American holiday in a home.

The Chicago Chapter's annual Christmas Glögg Party was held at the Chapter's headquarters on Friday, December 14. Participating in the festivities were many of the Chapter members and a great number of Scandinavian students and trainees from the Chicago area, who were guests of honor at the party.

Minnesota Chapter

About one hundred persons attended the dinner and annual business meeting of the Minnesota Chapter at Curtis Hotel, November 2. The chief address was made by the famous novelist Margaret Culkin Banning, of Duluth, who

flew back from Europe for the event. She urged a Chapter meeting in Duluth in the summer. The success of the dinner was ascribed to the chairman of the dinner committee, Mrs. Brenda Ueland.

New York Chapter

The New York Chapter held its annual Christmas Dinner Dance at Sherry's, December 14. "The Statesmen" Quartet entertained with Scandinavian Christmas Songs and the Wolfsie Orchestra furnished the music for the dancing. When the Foundation building in New York is furnished the Chapter will hold many of its functions there.

Santa Barbara Chapter

September 1, the President, Miss Ingeborg Praetorius, called a special meeting at her home of the following: Membership Chairman Mrs. Andrew Pedersen, Music Chairman Mrs. Alfred Koehler, and Secretary Miss Alice Torkelsen. They discussed the Sunday radio programs over "Invitation to Music" on C.B.S. for the month of September devoted to the tours in July and August through Denmark, Sweden, Finland, and Norway of Mr. James Fassett, C.B.S. Supervisor of Music, under the auspices of The American-Scandinavian Foundation. Notices of these programs were mailed to all members and they were clearly audible in this area.

October 8, the Board of Directors of the Chapter met to plan the dinner meeting to be held in honor of Dr. Leach.

October 19, members and guests, about sixty in all, met at the El Mira-

sol Hotel, dining in the Peacock Room and meeting after dinner in the Persian Room to hear Dr. Leach. Dr. Leach spoke at length and with great clarity on the Foundation, bringing to the local members the larger picture, the national scope. It was encouraging to hear the proud history of the Foundation, the present Trainee program, the breadth of the work of the New York office made possible by the enlargement of quarters, and the renewed effort on the part of the staff.

The Scandinavian consuls in San Francisco and Los Angeles as well as Chapter Presidents are invited to meetings of the Santa Barbara Chapter.

December 16, the members of the local Chapter met at the home of Miss Ingeborg Praetorius to enjoy their annual Christmas party, a tradition now dear to the hearts of all. The Chapter's address is 2211 Garden Street.

Southern California Chapter

After a quiet summer, the Southern California Chapter gathered for a dinner meeting on October 18 at the University Club of Los Angeles. Speaker and guest of honor was the Foundation's President Emeritus, Dr. Henry Goddard Leach. In an address which was compounded equally of humor, fact, and inspiration, Dr. Leach sketched the past history and achievements of the Foundation, outlined its present undertakings, and spoke optimistically of its opportunities for future service to the ideals of culture and international good will. The spontaneous and lasting ovation with which these remarks were received by the assembled membership gave some indication of the significance attached to Dr. Leach's encouragement

at this stage of the Chapter's development. Musical selections by Miss Eunice Wennermark, violinist, with Mrs. Edna Foss at the piano, contributed further to the success of the evening.

During his visit to California, Dr. Leach held a number of fruitful consultations with the Chapter officers, one of these meetings taking the form of a dinner at the home of the president, Dr. Sven Lassen. This was followed several days later by a luncheon at the Westwood House, after which the Eastern visitor was shown through the UCLA Library by Scandinavian members of the faculty.

In November the Chapter played host to two prominent Norwegian visitors on tour in this country as guests of the U.S. State Department. The first to arrive was the novelist and freelance journalist Sigurd Evensmo of Oslo. He was followed by Dr. Leif Vilhelmsen, Director of Bergen University.

Chapter officers held several meetings during the half-year and took several decisions which will be reflected in future activities. Mr. Edward B. Eckdahl, Chapter treasurer, while on a visit to New York in November conferred with the Foundation's New York office and on his return presented a stimulating report together with several suggestions. Mr. Birger Tinglof, attorney-at-law and former Chapter president, was appointed to propose revisions to the Chapter's by-laws. The Chapter is considering a suggestion that it match a small scholarship fund made available through the courtesy of Consul-General Olof Lamm of Stockholm and Dr. Rudolph Nothman of Los Angeles.



Barabbas. BY PÄR LAGERKVIST. Translated from the Swedish by Alan Blair. *Random House*. 1951. 180 pp. Price \$2.75.

In a letter published with this book André Gide wrote "The Swedish language has given us, and is still giving, works of such outstanding value, that knowledge of it will soon form part of the equipment of any man calling himself well-educated."

Barabbas is a novel about the subsequent life of the thief condemned to be crucified who was released instead of Jesus. He witnessed the crucifixion and the resurrection—but did not himself see the angel opening the tomb. He would have liked to embrace the new Christian faith, but remained a skeptic even after visiting the man Jesus had raised from the dead. He returned to thievery, imprisonment, and slavery, and in the end was himself crucified at Rome. Only in his last hour of consciousness he cried, "To thee I deliver up my soul."

Critics in Sweden have debated the meaning of this book, as they have all the philosophy of Lagerkvist. Some believe Barabbas delivered his soul not to Jesus but to darkness. To the present reviewer it seems consistent that Barabbas consigned his soul to "the son of man." To Lagerkvist mankind is the great mystery and reality of the cosmos, more important than the constellations beyond Orion or the atom or even the hydrogen bomb! In his aphorisms and his poetry Lagerkvist salutes mankind. In one poem he declares "Life is something only lent us for a time. Life I despise, mankind I adore." In his drama *The Man without a Soul*, the hero finds his soul only on his way to execution, when he conceives a true love of mankind. A later play *Let Man Live* carries the same theme.

Jesus is the personification of mankind. He had found his soul at birth. The admonition of the first Christians to Barabbas the thief was "love one another."

H.G.L.

Denmark Is a Lovely Land. BY HUDSON STRODE. *Harcourt Brace*. 1951. Ill. 304 pp. Price \$4.75.

Hudson Strode is the artist of the literary diary. His tapestried prose and minute observations make any land alluring and none more so than the Denmark that he loves. This is evident in his description of *Strøget*, the mile-long walk through the shops of Copenhagen from the Town Hall to the Royal

Theatre. Many a Copenhagener has taken that walk a thousand times without realizing that he has gone the length of five streets, not one, and without noticing the statues, the fountains, the churches, the historical monuments, the displays of art in the shop windows that Strode observes and describes in his prose poem. This chapter is properly entitled "Copenhagen for Pleasure."

Strode is an aristocrat with a generous social conscience. He retells better than it has ever been told before that state of welfare for which Denmark has in one century become famous—health insurance, old age pensions, tuberculosis campaigns, public housing, the co-operatives, the reforestation of Jutland. But he insists on the survival of those subtle things of Danish civilization, the precious porcelains and ceramics, the understatement, fraternity and individualism, and those private castles that are not unlike the old hospitable plantations of Strode's own Alabama.

Happily Strode has rediscovered the heartland of Denmark, the island of Fyn, home of Hans Christian Andersen, the country of moated granges and responsible landlords, of brick and timber thatched farms and nesting storks. Fyn is still a fairy tale.

H.G.L.

Norsemen in North America Before Columbus. By JOHANNES BRØNDSTED. Reprint from *Aarbog for Nordisk Oldkyndighed og Historie* 1950. Bianco Lunos Bogtrykkeri. Copenhagen. 1951. 152 pp.

This is the report of the Danish archaeologist who came to America in 1948 as guest of The American-Scandinavian Foundation to study the alleged remains of the Old Norsemen. The Report includes the observations of photographs by two runologists and two philologists in Denmark whom Professor Brøndsted invited to collaborate in analyzing alleged rock inscriptions. Dr. Brøndsted is now director of the National Museum of Denmark.

Of greatest interest to Dr. Brøndsted were the iron objects unearthed in Ontario about 1930. As an Archaeologist Dr. Brøndsted definitely knew these to be of Norwegian origin from late in the tenth century. He was unable, however, to determine that they had not been brought over and "planted" in Ontario in recent times and is therefore unable to offer them "in evidence."

The Newport Tower resembles Old Norse architecture, but the diggings conducted by American archaeologists in 1948 and 1949 indicate Colonial construction as a watch tower after 1600.

The Danish runologists and philologists whom Dr. Brøndsted consulted rule out the Kensington Stone as a forgery and twenty-four other inscriptions on American stones as not Old Runic. Likewise Dr. Brøndsted finds

the evidence of mooring stones, iron furnaces, and camp sites inconclusive.

Dr. Brøndsted regrets that his report must be negative and suggests the need of a comprehensive expedition and research in "Vinland the Good" of associated experts equipped with airplanes and other devices of applied science. This editor hopes that some American fund may yet establish a "Vinland Bureau" where the researches of metallurgists, anthropologists, archaeologists, runologists, linguists, botanists, chemists, and geographers may be correlated.

A mathematician could criticize Dr. Brøndsted's report as futile—"Zero minus zero equals zero." But he is an honest judge who has detected all the uncertainties.

H.G.L.

Lost America. By ARLINGTON H. MALLERY. *Overlook Company*. Box 6037, Washington 5, D.C. 1951. Ill. 238 pp. Price \$4.50.

Lost America is the most recent book about "Vinland the Good." Captain Mallery is a construction engineer who devotes his extra time to maps, geography, and exploration of alleged remains of the Old Norsemen in America. The present book reviews the sagæ accounts, locates Leif Ericsson's site on Newfoundland, and comments on early European influence on Indian tribes, but its chief new contribution is the author's finds of ancient iron furnaces and implements in Virginia, Ohio, and other places. Consequently the following review is written by one of America's most expert metallurgists. Ed.

It is with regret that I am forced to say that I find the statements (regarding the antiquity of the iron) singularly unconvincing. Naturally I am not impugning the veracity of the author when he says that he has the evidence; my objection is merely that he does not present it. For example, he states that he and his associates "are certain" (page 214) that there was a highly civilized Iron Age people in the pre-Columbian era. "This conclusion is based on metallurgical and X-ray analyses of authentic pre-Columbian metal tools. . ." (page 215). How is it known that the tools are authentic pre-Columbian? The book does not say. Moreover, I know of no metallurgical or X-ray analyses of iron which could establish the age of an iron article, though there could well be clues as to the process by which it was made. The single phrase ". . . the radio-carbon (C 14) dates" (page 215) neglects even to mention the dates themselves. It would have been reassuring if the author had said something like the following:

"On hill 78 there was found a crude iron axe, with wooden handle attached, as shown in the photograph Fig. 692. A splinter of this wooden handle was sent to the John Doe Nuclear Standards Company for carbon-14 dating. Their report

states that 'the wood from which this handle was made probably grew about 1100 A.D., although this may mean any time in the period 800 A.D. to 1400 A.D.'"

The types of furnaces are described with meticulous care. It is true that such furnaces were used by the ancients, but they survived in various parts of the world even to our day. As recently as 1919 there were 159 such furnaces in operation in India, and similar furnaces (with goat-skin bellows attached) were photographed in operation in Africa recently, where such furnaces were making 5 or 6 lbs. of iron per day.

I am reluctant to write a review of this unfavorable type, but the statements in Chapters 21 and 22 and in the Appendix leave no alternative.

M. A. GROSSMANN

United States Steel Company

The Northern Countries. Published by the Foreign Ministries of Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden. 1951. Ill. Bound in red cloth and gold. 154 pp. Price on request.

This is the most useful of all books about "The North." These 154 pages contain the information diffused through scores of recent books about the Scandinavian countries. Here we have the salient facts about agriculture, art, aviation, communication, co-operatives, education, Faeroes, finances, fisheries, forestry, geography, Greenland, history and government, housing, industries, international relations, labor relations, literature, metals, music, occupations, religion, science, shipping, social conditions, social medicine, sport, and Svalbard.

The book is somewhat apologetic about literature and painting but does not neglect music and science.

This book is a hopeful example of cooperation by the five Northern nations. The introduction explains the distinctive qualities that make each land and people unique. Denmark can be symbolized by a grazing cow, Iceland by a volcano, Finland by a log cabin, Norway by a fjord, Sweden by a lake. At the same time the common idealism of these five peoples makes them a unit in world history.

H.G.L.

Man and State. By EIVIND BERGGRAY. Translated by George Aus. Muhlenberg Press. Philadelphia. 1951. 319 pp. Price \$4.00.

The nature of the State and the relationship between the State and the individual form the subject matter of this volume written by one of Norway's leading churchmen. As a contribution to current literature on political philosophy, the chief value of the book lies undeniably in its stress on the worth of the individual and on the importance of the Christian ethic permeating the whole social fabric. The book bears indeed the mark of having been written as a manifesto against the Nazis; nevertheless, Bishop Berggrav's preaching against the so-called "power-demon-

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ism" is applicable to this, as well as any other, day and age. The lust for power, present not only in totalitarian societies, is denounced as the grave danger that it is and likened to a cancer in the web of government. His advocacy of "reciprocity and federalism" is a cogent although not novel issue in the political debate of today, while his statement that the judicial system is at present the only truly democratic institution will hardly meet with universal assent. The chapters on the inner structure of the democratic State raise many questions and provide answers that are all pertinent to the post-war world.

In ascribing the beginnings of totalitarianism to Machiavelli and by asserting that the State made its break with God at the time of the Renaissance, the author seems to advance a rather curious interpretation of history. Also, instead of looking upon the State as the natural consequence of man's need for stability and communal living, he leans to the view that the State, both past and present, is somewhat of an evil in any of its forms.

Bishop Berggrav, besides having been the Bishop of Oslo, has at various times been an editor, teacher, psychologist, and prison chaplain. He is now president of the World Council of Churches. Due to his firm stand against the Nazi regime during the last war, he was imprisoned for two years, during which time he wrote this book. It is dedicated to Paal Berg, Chief Justice of Norway, "in gratitude for the good that he did in an evil day."

ERIK J. FRIIS

Kon-Tiki and I. Illustrations and Text by ERIK HESSELBERG. *Rand McNally*. 1951. 80 pp. Price \$2.50.

This is the rollicking "inside story" of that now famous raft which made its way across the Pacific from Lima to prove that it could be done. It is written and illustrated by the expedition's navigator, Erik Hesselberg, and was planned originally as a sketchbook for his family and friends. It is fortunate that he decided to share it with the general public, for it is an amusing sidelight on that fabulous voyage of six present-day Vikings.

His sketches and descriptions of life on board, including the marine attractions they encountered, are wonderful, and so are the drawings of the people he met while en route to Peru. There is a particularly delightful one of a dour insurance agent who refused to consider Hesselberg a good risk, and whose only remark was, "And when you've got on board a wooden raft and drifted across the Pacific in it, what then?" What then, indeed! Idyllic life on a south sea island for a while and then home to complete his impressions and endear himself to the reading public of many countries.

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The Vikings. By ELIZABETH JANEWAY. Illustrated by Henry C. Pitz. *Random House*. 1951. 175 pp. Price \$1.50.

"Viking" is a word which has stirred the minds of men for many generations, and Elizabeth Janeway's account of the exploits of Eric the Red and his son, Leif, cannot fail to capture the imagination of children today. The tale she is telling is, of course, a dramatic one, but she does it with enthusiasm and a sound knowledge of her subject. She states in her foreword that she has used all the known facts about her characters but has added fiction in between to give a true picture of life in Greenland, Iceland, and Norway 1000 years ago.

The book begins with Eric's expulsion from Haukedal as an outlaw, his flight to friends in the south of Iceland and his subsequent decision to leave the country altogether and seek strange lands to the west. This led to the discovery and settlement of Greenland, where Leif grew to manhood and from where he sailed his first ship to Norway as his father's emissary to the powerful king Olaf Tryggvesson. But his real dream was to explore the land which he knew lay even further west than Greenland, and it was a dream that came true, 500 years before Columbus set out for the New World.

The story of the Vikings is a worthy addition to the impressive list of titles published by Random House as Landmark Books. The well-known illustrator, Henry C. Pitz, has made some fine drawings to complement the text, and it all adds up to a very readable and informative book for older children.

RUTH L. SHERWOOD

Leif the Lucky. Written and Lithographed on stone by INGRI AND EDGAR PARIN D'AULAIRE. *Doubleday*. 1951. 54 pp. Price \$2.75.

Leif was lucky in his lifetime and his good fortune has continued to the present day in having the d'Aulaires retell his story with their magnificent illustrations. The jacket states that they are "the first artists in this country who ventured to return to the early craftsmen's methods and make picture books by drawing the color illustrations directly on stone." The results are superb, and the black and white pictures are hardly less effective. You can almost hear the pounding hooves of Odin's eight-legged horse and smell the salt air, and if you thought walruses could never be fascinating, just look at the ones depicted here.

The story is simply told, in the tradition of the sagas themselves, and should transport any child of imagination to those far-off days when ships with dragons at their prows sailed the seas and stories were told around the fire in the hall of the great chief. The ancient story is full of excitement as well as humor, such as the episode when the Indians who had come to trade with the Norsemen, were put to rout by the sudden appearance of Torfinn Karlsevne's bull. This is a book which should

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Little Giant. By OLIVE KNOX. Illustrated by Clarence Tillenius. *The Ryerson Press*. 196 pp. Price \$2.75.

For thrills and adventure, this tale of an English boy who was apprenticed to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1684, is first-rate. It has everything from buffalo hunts, canoe trips over rapids amid raging forest fires to warring Indians and tribal rituals, not to mention battles between the French and English for possession of trading-posts along the Canadian frontier. The story is based on fact, for the Kelsey Papers were found in the Public Record Office of Northern Ireland at Belfast in 1926, years after his name had become almost a myth.

Henry Kelsey was fourteen when he came to Canada, and his ambition was to explore the wilderness beyond the company's trading-posts. Six years later his wish was realized, when he was sent by the company to live with the Assiniboines for two years in order to learn their customs and to act as a goodwill ambassador. Needless to say, it was an exciting life as well as a strenuous one, but he acquitted himself well. Not the least of his feats was killing a grizzly bear, a deed which won him respect as well as the name of Miss-top-ahish, "Little Giant."

The animal drawings of Clarence Tillenius are excellent and so is the map on the end papers. Young future explorers will derive much pleasure from the factual exploits of "Little Giant."

RUTH L. SHERWOOD

Kippie the Cow. By ESTHER GRETOR. Translated by Kurt Singer. Illustrated by Gettermann. *Julian Messner, Inc.* 1951. 28 pp. Price \$2.00.

Kristen Madsen, his wife and four children lived on a farm in Denmark. Although they were very poor, they were the proud possessors of a cow, a heifer, and a calf, all named Kippie, and "in their pride they always referred to them as 'the cows'—. That way it sounded very grand, as though there were a whole herd."

Kippie, the Cow, had a mind of her own, and when her master decided he would have to take her to the city to be sold at the fairgrounds, she balked at the very idea. She continued to misbehave all the way to the fair, and even managed to upset the municipal transportation system by going for an unexpected ride on a tram. Farmer Madsen, however, was an astute man who understood the bovine nature, and was not only able to raise money for his Kippie but to keep her as well.

To see how he accomplished this, all children are urged to read this book which is a delightful and refreshing tale. Its engaging humor has been well maintained in Kurt Sing-

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er's translation and in the cheerful red illustrations which were drawn by Gettermann.

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BOOK NOTES

The Heroic Age of Scandinavia, by G. Turville-Petre (Longmans, Green. 1951. 196 pp. Price \$2.25). It is a pity that such a good book is so poorly printed. The Vigfusson Reader in Ancient Icelandic Literature and Antiquities in Oxford University has given us a scholarly and condensed but readable résumé of Old Norse history and literature down to the death of Snorri in 1241. The bibliography is somewhat meager.

A Bibliographical Guide to Danish Literature, by P. M. Mitchell (Munksgaard. 1951. 61 pp. \$2.00) is a check-list of the more important belles-lettres of Denmark since the Reformation. Dr. Mitchell's judgment is discriminating and invaluable for students and libraries. Both Danish and English editions of Holberg are listed, as well as books about Holberg, with advice to libraries.

The Swedish Theatre of Chicago 1868-1950, by Henriette C. K. Naeseth (Augustana College Library. 1951. 390 pp. ill. \$3.00) is a monumental history of the participation of Sweden and Swedish-American actors on the Chicago stage during the past hundred years. Dr. Naeseth is head of the English Department of Augustana College and a contributor to *THE AMERICAN-SCANDINAVIAN REVIEW*.

Woman at Work, The Autobiography of Mary Anderson as told to Mary N. Winslow (University of Minnesota Press. 1951. 266 pp. \$3.50) records the life of a woman devoted to social service who came to America as a Swedish immigrant at the age of sixteen and was director of the Woman's Bureau of the U.S. Department of Labor for twenty-five years. Mary Anderson suffered in the labor mill but was not crushed and rose to raise the lot of workers.

The Political Career of Floyd B. Olson, by George H. Mayer (University of Minnesota Press. 1951. 329 pp. \$5.00) is a biography of the son of a Norwegian farmer and a Swedish mother who founded the Farmer-Labor Party and was governor of Minnesota from 1930 to 1936.

Basic Swedish (Augustana Book Concern, Rock Island, Illinois, 75 cents), by Martin S. Allwood and Inga Wilhelmsen, contains one thousand of the commonest Swedish words with their English equivalents and other simple and practical directions for getting without a headache into the Swedish vernacular. It has been used with success by Mr. Allwood in his classes at the Swedish Summer School at Augustana College.

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An Alaska Gold Mine, by Leland H. Carlson (Northwestern University Press, 1951. 178 pp. \$3.50) is a valuable contribution to the history of the social and economic life of Swedes in America.

Our more technical magazines continue to publish many important articles on Scandinavian themes. *Dickinson Law Review* (Oct. 1951) contains Lester B. Orfield's monograph "Icelandic Law." *Books Abroad* (Autumn, 1951) publishes Richard Bechman Vowles's fine essay "Harry Martinson, Sweden's Seaman-Poet," with sensitive translations of his more difficult poems and a full page portrait. "The Journal of English and Germanic Philology" prints Otto Springer's paper "Old Norse 'Kumbla-Smiðr' 'Helmet-Smith.'"

Adolph B. Benson contributes "Scandinavian Literature" to *The World Through Literature* (Appleton-Century-Crofts).

In *Going West* J. Christian Bay has summarized and interpreted the autobiographical writings of Alfred Brunson, a pioneer pastor whose calling took him from Connecticut and on to Wisconsin. The attractive little volume is published by The Torch Press, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Mor's New Land by Lillian M. Gamble (Exposition Press) is a collection of charming reminiscences from a Minnesota childhood. Mor, the Norwegian immigrant mother, is the central character whose fascinating stories of times gone by also add to the attraction of the book.

The Hanseatic Control of Norwegian Commerce During the Late Middle Ages (E. J. Brill, Leiden, Holland, 140 pp.) by John Allyn Gade is the second book published by Captain Gade in 1951. It was submitted in candidacy for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy at Columbia University. This literary contribution to political science with its comprehensive bibliography is an important contribution to history.

The International Auxiliary Language Association has now issued a grammar of *Interlingua* (Storm Publishers, 1951. 118 pp. \$3.50).

In his new book of verse *How Smoke Gets into the Air* (Fortune. 5 s.) and his poem in *Le Petit Journal* "The Bridge" Terence Heywood departs from his youthful enthusiasm to edge closer to T. S. Eliot's obscurities. We discover turgid lines of the *Völuspá* in solution here: "From the udder of eternity we fatten up the cat that cannot die."

Professor Arthur Hillman of Roosevelt College has recently published papers on sociological problems in Norway regarding Eilert Sundt, the relation between the coopera-

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tives and labor movements in Norway, and the opposition in election of union officers.

Basic Danish Word List, by Knud K. Mogens (The Scandinavian Book Club, Inc. Franklin Park, N.J. 72 pp. \$1.50) is a useful help in acquiring a Danish vocabulary.

Race Relations, by Brewton Berry (Houghton, Mifflin. 1951. Price \$4.75) is a scientific but popular study of how different human races get on or do not get on together. The bibliography alone occupies 27 pages.

Defend My Mother by Agnes Roisdal (Vantage Press) is the story of a Norwegian-American family in Brooklyn at the turn of the century. The gradual disintegration of a happy home, the many misunderstandings, and the final estrangement combine to make this a tragic family saga, as told by one of the daughters.

The poem "Prayer of the Pantheist" in the December issue of *The American-Scandinavian Review* was wrongly attributed to Johannes V. Jensen. The author is Gertrude B. Longbrake, herself a translator of Jensen.

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